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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 213 BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1934 TWENTY PAGES

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

Poona Wages War On Aney-Kelkar Pact

When Chairs Differ!

Elders Have A Day Of Surprises

CHETWODE CLIMBS DOWN

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Several surprises were sprung upon the Council of State today, the last day of the session, firstly by Lala Ramsarandas who startled the members by stating that the passage of the Army Bill in the Assembly by a majority of three votes was due to the instrumentality of Sir Fazali Hussain, leader of the Council of State.

Sir Fazali promptly repudiated, what he called all "baseless insinuation."

This insinuation was made by the leader of the Progressive Party during discussions on the Army Bill, which has now been passed in the Upper House.

Secondly, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah ex-member of the Bombay Executive Council made himself responsible in answer to a question by Mr. Kalikar for the statement, that being a nominated member, he must vote with the Government.

SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN'S CONSTITUENCY.

The day before yesterday, he said he had a mandate to vote for the bill, but to-day he diluted his declaration by stating that his constituency was the Government, and it being a Government Bill, he must vote for it.

Every elected member had a hearty laugh over this frank statement of the nominated member, and Sir Ghulam Hussain made it worse by saying, "If I were a elected member, I would be playing a different role."

Syed Raza Ali, Nawab Hayat Khan Noon and Sir N. Choksy vied with one another in asserting that there was no mandate, and Sir Fazali Hussain dismissed the argument of Mr. Kalikar by asking whether he, as a member of the Progressive Party, always voted according to his conscience.

Official members thumped the table.

CHAIRS DIFFER.

The third surprise was when Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy gave a ruling which ran counter to that of Sir Shanmukham on Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment which was sought to be pressed to-day in the Council by Mr. Sapru and Mr. Mahrotra.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF CLIMBS DOWN

Another feature of the proceedings was what amounted to an apology by Sir Philip Chetwode for the very hard expressions he used yesterday against the Opposition ists to the Army Bill. The manner in which members, particularly of the Progressive Party thumped the table showed the extreme spirit of reciprocity and response with which they accepted His Excellency's statement.

HUMOUR AT VOTING TIME.

There was some humour at the voting time.

Major Sir Akbar Khan, a nominated member from the N.W.F.P., when called upon to declare his attitude kept the House in suspense by looking down on the floor for a few seconds in an absolutely hesitant mood.

Cheers rang out, when he relieved the suspense by saying "Yes."

Sardar Jagannath Maharaj Pandit chose to remain neutral.

Now that the session is concluded, it will be appropriate to point out that it is the one session in which an adjournment motion was actually moved and discussed.

Secondly, there was a walk-out.

Thirdly, supplementary questions have become a regular feature of the question time and lastly, party politics is coming to stay in the Council of State, and the entry of Mr. P. N. Sapru has been a great advantage to the Opposition.

"ARMY BILL AIMS AT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION"

Lala Ramsarandas Says Commander-in-Chief Is Defending Weak Case

SIMLA Sept. 6.

The Council of State reassembled to resume the debate on the Army Bill.

Sir David Davidoss said that the only difference of opinion on the Army Bill arose on the status, promotion and pay of the new officers. The new pay was in keeping with the policy of economy. It would be equal to that which the British officers got in England.

Promotion would depend on merits.

As regards the status, he thought that there would be no difference between British and the Indian officers. The Commander-in-Chief was a real friend of India, and the speaker depended on him to do justice. He appealed to Sir Philip Chetwode to recruit Madrasees also in the Army.

Lala Ramsarandas said that he held the Commander-in-Chief in great esteem since he was in sympathy with Indian aspirations and made a considerable saving in the Army Budget. Unfortunately, the case, which His Excellency was defending was a weak one. The Army Bill had roused considerable feelings in the country as it aimed at racial discrimination.

The Assembly passed it with a narrow majority.

He was aware that in passing the Bill in the Assembly the Leader of the House played a great part.

Sir Fazli Hussain (the Leader of the House), intervening, said that the Hon. Member had not the slightest reason for making that suggestion. I trust that is not an insinuation and he would not make matters worse by making that suggestion.

Continuing, Lala Ramsarandas said that the policy of excluding intellectuals from the Army started soon after the Mutiny.

Mr. Raza Ali asked the speaker whether it was not a fact that in Vedic times only Kshatriyas could enter the army?

Mr. Chari: Brahmins then commanded the armies.

Mr. Sapru: The Hon. Member

(Continued on page 19.)

PHILIP SPRATT RELEASED

Meerut Conspiracy Case Accused Improves In Health

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

Philip Spratt, one of the Meerut Conspiracy case accused who was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment by the Allahabad High Court, in appeal has been released from the Naini Central Jail to-day, four months before the expiry of the sentence. His health has considerably improved though he was not keeping well while the case was going on in the High Court last year. He is at present staying with Mr. R. S. Pandit one of his counsel at Allahabad. His future programme is not settled yet but as soon as he recoups his health, he will decide details, when he is likely to see some leaders of Congress and other friends in Bombay and elsewhere.

WORLD SCIENTISTS MEET

Jeans Reads King's Message Of Greetings

LONDON, September 6.

About 1,500 visiting scientists are taking part in the meetings of the British Association for the advancement of science, which opened at Aberdeen. Before making his presidential address, Sir James Jeans, the eminent astronomer, read a message of greetings from the King in which His Majesty expressed his keen interest in the meetings and the Conference, and hoped that their investigations into manifold problems confronting the present-day scientists would continue to be productive of results, which would greatly benefit the mankind.

The President devoted a greater part of his address to the new scientific picture of modern physics and at the conclusion, he stressed the part played by science in the life of the present-day. The Nation, which called a halt to science, would fail in all its activities.—B.O.W.

DEADLOCK IN U. S. DEBT PARLEYS

WASHINGTON, September 7.

A deadlock was reached in the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet for the settlement of America's debts claim, totalling over 500 million dollars.

Following the conference between M. Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador and Mr. Moore, the Acting Secretary of State, a Communique has been issued stating that there have been talks without any satisfactory result whatever.

Mr. Moore declared: "We had gone to the limit of concessions on material questions involved, and to go further, would be to sacrifice public interest."—Reuter.

ON EVE OF LEAGUE MEETING

DeValera Leaves For Geneva

RUGBY, September 6.

Mr. De Valera, the President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State arrived in London last night "en route" for Geneva to attend the opening of League of Nations Assembly. He was met on arrival by the Representative of the Foreign Secretary of the Irish Free State High Commissioner in London.

Mr. De Valera proceeded this morning on his journey.—B.O.W.

HIS MAJESTY INDISPOSED

LONDON, Sept. 6.

His Majesty, the King acting on medical advice, is unable to attend the Highland games at Braemar.

The Nature of the indisposition is not stated.

—Reuter

Nothing Serious With King's Health

LONDON, Sept. 6.

In connection with the King's inability to attend the Braemar games, it is learnt that there is nothing serious with the King's health.

Cold winds rendered it inadvisable to risk an exposure to the mountain air during the games. —Reuter.

LONDON NAVAL TALKS

Japanese Proposals For Conference

TOKYO, Sept. 6.

The abolition of 5/5/3 ratio for capital ships, and the modification or substitution of the Washington Treaty are among Japan's proposals for the London Naval talks submitted to the Emperor by the Prime Minister.

The Cabinet will be asked to approve the policy to-morrow, whereafter the Navy Minister will explain the policy to the War Council.

Japanese views are being conveyed to the Japanese Ambassador in London by Rear-Admiral Yamamoto who is departing for Europe on September 16.

These hold that the Naval Conference should be held in London some time after April, that no political questions, such as the Far Eastern problems should be brought up during the preliminary talks, and that fortresses and naval bases should not be discussed.

Japan will urge the total abolition or drastic restriction on capital ships and aircraft carriers.—Reuter.

GLASSGOW TRAIN SMASH

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Heavy casualties are feared as a result of the collision of two London Midland and Scottish trains at Glasgow Central Station. No particulars are available yet.—Reuter.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, September 6.

It is believed that two have been killed and thirty injured in the Scottish train smash. The collision occurred between two passenger trains at Edlington Junction, two miles from Saint Enoch. A number of coaches were derailed.—Reuter.

NOTICE

To-day, being Parsi New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Saturday

PROPAGANDA AS ART

Goebbels Boosts It as Instrument Of Government

(Special Cable.)

NUREMBERG, September 6.

"We have turned propaganda into a really creative art", declared Dr. Goebbels addressing the Nazi propaganda officers.

He declared that the end justified the means. Propaganda being a form of productive imagination, the propagandists must intimately know the peoples' soul.

Propaganda was the sharpest weapon in the conquest of a State. The Propagandist being a link between the Government and the people, must utilise the press, radio and cinemas.

In Germany they have reached a degree of efficiency in the art of dominating the masses, which made similar efforts in other countries resemble the work of amateurs.

Such a propaganda should work without anybody noticing its purpose, because if the purpose was hidden, its effects would be so much the greater.

U. S. COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

(Special Cable to the "Chronicle")

NEW YORK, September 6.

The cotton crop is estimated at 09,45,000 bales by the members of the New York Cotton Exchange.

CONSTANTINE TO VISIT INDIA

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, September 6

Constantine has accepted Vizianagram's invitation to visit India in November.

STOP MIGRATION

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, September 6.

The encouragement of large-scale Empire migration should be avoided in the present state of the Overseas markets: also general Advances on capital for land settlement should be discontinued, according to the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration under the Chairmanship of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

STOP PRESS

MINOR COUNTIES V. AUSTRALIANS.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The two-day match between the Minor Counties and the Australians which commenced yesterday resulted in a draw.

TEAM FOR SCARBOROUGH MATCH.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Levesongowers' team for the match against Australians to be played at Scarborough on Saturday will be selected from: Wyatt, Holmes, Human, Farnes, Sutcliffe, Leyland, Verity, Hendren, Townsend, Nichols, Bowes and Duckworth.

ARREST OF COMMUNISTS.

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, Sept. 6.

Fifty alleged Communists were arrested by General Goering's police at Schoeneberg District, Berlin.

Raids followed a long and careful observation of certain persons.

It is rumoured that the police unearthed the headquarters of subversive Communist propaganda whence anti-Government material was distributed throughout the Reich.

Congressmen Resent Democrats' Defiance

A.I.C.C. ELECTION BATTLE

Deputation Meets Sardar Vallabhbhai

(From A Special Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 6.

The banner of revolt against the Aney-Kelker Pact and against the action of Sjt. Shanker rao Deo, the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, in appointing a panel of candidates for election to the All-India Congress Committee has been raised by some of the leading Congressmen of Poona.

Walk-out Plan

The meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, which is to meet at Ahmednagar on September 9, will be very important as at that time very important resolutions affecting the policy of the Congress are expected to be moved and if rumour is to be believed, several Congressmen will stage a walk-out from the meeting, if the resolutions are passed.

Poona Pact Is Dead

Leaders like Balukaka Kanitker and Maganbhai Patel are carrying on a propaganda against the Aney-Kelker Pact, as they hold that the agreement has been broken by the leaders of the Democratic Swaraj Party. It is contended by the "rebels" against the Pact that clause No. 9 of the Pact was very unceremoniously broken by Messrs. N. C. Kelker, Jamnadas Mehta and Bhopatker.

It is stated that Mr. Kelker in his speech on August 31 and in a leading article in the columns of "Kesari" has said things, which automatically broke the Pact.

Mr. Bhopatker delivered a speech a few days ago at Khamgaon, which was against the very spirit of the Pact.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had declared himself as a candidate to the Assembly from the Bombay City constituency.

MR. MEHTA DEFIES PACT

It is held by the "rebels" against the Pact that Mr. Jamnadas being a member of a Maharashtra Congress Committee and being a member of the Democratic Swaraj Party, which was a party to the Aney-Kelker Party had violated the Pact, by standing as a candidate from a constituency, where two other Congressmen had been selected by the Parliamentary Board to stand for election. It was one of the terms of the Pact that no member of the Democratic Party would stand from the same constituency from which Parliamentary Board Candidates were seeking election.

RESCNID IT

The withdrawal of Sjt. M. S. Aney from the Working Committee, has had its repercussions in the Congress circles here, as he was mainly responsible for the Aney-Kelker Pact and there is a strong move to get the Pact rescinded by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

NO PLACE FOR "DEMOCRATICS"

Mr. Patel is moving a resolution at the forthcoming meeting of the M.P.C.C. to the effect that as the Democratic Party had broken the Pact the M.P.C.C. was not bound by the obligations of the Pact. It is also suggested that the three A.I.C.C. candidates and 75 members of the M.P.C.C. from the Democratic Swaraj Party should not be taken on the respective Committees.

Mr. Patel has wired to the Congress President asking him to intervene and get the elections to the A.I.C.C. and the M.P.C.C. postponed till the question is considered by the Working Committee.

BREACH OF RULES

Besides, Balukaka Kanitker is against the present A.I.C.C. elections as according to him there have been several cases of breach of the Congress rules in the elections. He is moving a resolution to get the elections declared null and void. The decision of Vasukaka Joshi, the old veteran of Maharashtra, to support the move of Mr. Patel and Balukaka has caused some apprehensions in the ranks of the pro-pact Congressmen here.

RESOLUTIONS FOR AHMEDNAGAR

The following resolutions will be moved by the President of the Poona Cantonment Congress Committee, Mr. Maganbhai Patel, at the ensuing meeting of the M.P.C.C. to be held on the 9th inst., at Ahmednagar:—

(1) As in the opinion of the members of the M.P.C.C., the Democratic Swaraj Party has broken clause No. 9 of the Pact, this Committee hereby resolves that the M.P.C.C. is not bound by the obligations of the pact and, therefore, the 3 A.I.C.C. candidates and 75 M.P.C.C. members from the Democratic Swaraj Party should not now be taken in the respective committees and the election of the A.I.C.C. should be postponed till the matter is decided by the Working Committee.

PACT BROKEN.

(2) This meeting of the M.P.C.C. resolves that the so-called Pact drawn up between the Maharashtra Congress Party and the Democratic Swaraj Party has already been broken by the Democractic Swaraj Party by the following acts:—

(1) By writing a leading article of seven and half columns in "Kesari" of 7th August under the signature of Sjt. N. C. Kelkar. The article has been written in such a way that it is not only damaging to the prestige of the Congress and the Working Committee, but also violates rules of etiquette.

THEIR SPEECHES.

(2) By the speeches delivered by Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and other members of the Democratic Swaraj Party at Tilak Smarak Mandir in Poona on 31st August on the occasion of congratulating Messrs. Daware and Soman.

(3) By the speeches recently delivered Sjt. Bhopatkar, a member of the D. S. P. at Khamgaon.

(4) Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who is one of the candidates nominated by the "D. S. P." for the A. I. C. C, through the M.P.C.C., has declared that he is going to stand as a candidate for the forthcoming election of the Legislative Assembly from the Bombay constituency. Sjt. Mehta, as one of the members of the Congress body of Maharastra and being elected member of the M. P. C. C. through the Thana constituency, has violated the terms of the Pact as he as not applied for

(Conitnued on page 8).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A very beautiful educated and accomplished match, well up in English and Music for a boy of 16, who is receiving education abroad and belongs to a very respectable Hindu Knight family. No cast restriction. Also a suitable match for a girl of 13 of same family. Apply with particulars and photographs to:—The Secretary Sir Moti Sagar & Son, Bankers and Landlords, 5, Ferozepur Road, Lahore. (8893).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

People Without Employments:— Clerks, Typists, Stenographers, Doctors, Nurses, Governesses, Engineers, Lady teachers, Spinning-Weaving Masters, Engineers, etc., immediately consult Royal Service Agency, 369-71, Hornby Road, Second floor, Nanabhai Lane Corner, Fort, Bombay. (2915)

Wanted—L.C.P.S., M.B.B.S, Lady Doctors qualified B.P.N.A. Nurses Midwives, Governesses, Lady Teachers, B.A., B.T., S.T.C., for immediate consideration Apply with certificates, Salaries required Box 2913, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Educated Assistant With knowledge of general accounts, typewriting and correspondence. Approved security Rs. 5,000 for responsibilities entrusted. Salary Rs. 80 with prospects for a capable, patriotic and steady young man identifying himself with the interests of the Company and free from anti-Provincial bias. No outside work allowed. Apply to Mr. Das, The Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch, Princess Street. (2904)

Wanted—By a Progressive Indian Life Office Candidates for Chief Agency for Bombay Presidency on decent terms. Please apply to Mr. B.N. Chatterjee, C/o Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., 27, Bastian Road Fort, Bombay. (8872).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let.—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182/186, Khetwadi Lane No. 11, suitable for Theatrical parties. Also Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Shri Harisadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road, apply to Purshotam Govindji 62/66, Vithalwadi Telephone No. 23518. (2892)

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To let large rooms with full light and ventilation at 162, Hornby Road Building suitable for office and residential purposes. Rent moderate. Apply Secretary at the premises. (2902).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B. Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

"G E A" means Good Education at Moderate Fees and in Minimum Time. Matriculation, Intermediate, Cambridge Senior-Junior in a single attempt by wonderful influence. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2913).

Once You Get Admitted in Guarantee Course of Ajmere Intermediate or Punjab Matriculation Your Success is assured. Refund of fees also on failure. Both Examinations recognised by Bombay University. Last date for sending forms 15 September. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 371, Girgaum Back Road (8879).

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes. Training allowance upto Rs. 15|- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1|- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Experienced Travelling Agents to secure orders for Swadeshi cloths and hosiery goods on commission basis. Cash security Rs. 50 against sample box essential. Seth S. R. Shamlal & Co., Ludhiana. (2908)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusava	Dahod
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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Free Life Reading Sent, send birth details with 9 annas for postage etc., to Murthy's Forecasting Department, 1046, Chamarajpuram, Mysore. (2875).

92. UNDERTAKERS.

Your Claims Due From Out-stations and Native States will be recovered and Decrees executed. Write giving details to Post Box 526, Bombay. (2905)

118. TAILORING

London Diploma In Tailoring of all grades, awarded to our Successful Students. Those who join before 15th September will get 10 per cent. less in fees. Rao's Tailoring College (The oldest Tailoring Institution in India) Sai Bhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. (2894)

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted—Suppliers to quote for delivery of 50lbs. and 75lbs. second-hand, good quality rails at Calicut. Quote quantities, delivery time and prices. Apply Chandrie and Co., Ltd., P.B. 156, Madras, or the Resident Engineer West Coast Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., Calicut. (8892).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

MORVI RAILWAY.

COAL TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of about 14,000 (Fourteen thousand) Tons of Selected Grade, Steam Coal in four steamer-loads, for free delivery at Navlakhi loaded into wagons weighed on Navlakhi weighbridge.

2. The Coal must be of the best quality, either hand picked or screened, and be free from shale or other deleterious foreign matters not exceeding 2 per cent. and be free from rubble and dust and not exceeding 16 per cent. It must be fresh coal. Weathered coal will not be accepted.

3. The quantity of coal to be supplied from different mines and seam should be specifically mentioned.

4. Delivery at Navlakhi Port must be made in approximately four equal quantities, by end of November, December, 1934, January and March, 1935; each delivery must have an interval of about 30 days between each other.

5. The tender, which may be submitted on the tenderer's own form for the whole or any portion of the quantity mentioned above, should be addressed to the "Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi" superscribed "TENDER FOR COAL", mentioning name of colliery, seam number or name and proprietor's name and accompanied by the latest analysis of the Indian Coal Grading Board, of the coal offered and Rs. 500 as earnest money.

6. Tenders will be received in this office upto 5 p.m. on Saturday the 29th September, 1934.

7. Successful tenderer shall have to furnish the certificate of the Indian Coal Grading Board for each shipment made under the contract.

Morvi, dated 29th Aug., 1934.
STORES SUPERINTENDENT.
8867

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

3 per cent

BONDS 1941

Issued at Rs. 99 per cent. Repayable at par on the 15th September, 1941

Subscriptions may be paid in cash or in 4½ p. c. Bonds, 1934 which are due for repayment on the 15th September 1934. These Bonds will be accepted as the equivalent of cash at par.

LISTS WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER 1934, & WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.

Further particulars can be had on application at the Local Head Office and Branches of the Imperial Bank of India.

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 17th September, to Tuesday, the 2nd October, 1934, both days inclusive.

The THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1934, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) in 'Bombay House,' 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, when the usual Resolutions regarding the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts, the declaration of Dividend, the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
8887. Director.

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the Fourth Sessions of 1934 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on MONDAY, the Tenth day of September, 1934, at 10-45 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within its jurisdiction.

(For further particulars see Bombay Government Gazette Part II dated 23rd August, 1934 at page 1713).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 28th August, 1934.
8842

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th September to the 10th October, 1934 (both days inclusive).

W.A.C. BROMHAM,
Ag: General Manager and Secretary.
Bombay, 5th Sept., 1934. 8880.

THE MAHARAJA MILLS CO. LTD.
In Liquidation

The undersigned invite offers, which should reach them on or before 30th September, 1934, for purchase of Mills including:—

(1) Lands with buildings thereon.
(2) Cotton, Yarn and Cloth Spinning and Weaving Machinery, Engine (650 H.P.) and 3 Boilers all in working order.
(3) One Ginning Factory, having 30 Ginning Machines (Platt Bros.) Engine and Boiler, all complete in working condition.
(4) 15149 Ring Spindles, 900 mule spindles, 416 looms, and all preparatory Machinery in good working order.

Particulars relating to the same will be supplied on application.

Intending purchasers will be allowed to inspect Company's properties on week days during Office hours, that is (8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.)

Correspondence to be made to the following address:—

(Sd.) GIRDHARLAL D. PARIKH
(Sd.) B. D. AMIN.
Official Liquidators.
The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. in Liquidation
Padra Road, Baroda.
Dated 29th Aug., 1934.
8884

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WEATHER PERMITTING the following lines will be RE-OPENED from the Dates shown opposite each of them:—

KARACHI LINE (Sundays): From 16-9-34 calling at Veraval, Mangrol and Porbandar.
KARACHI LINE (Wednesdays): From 19-9-34 calling at Cutch-Mandvi and Okha.
MANGALORE LINE (Tuesdays): From 11-9-34 calling at Vengurla, Mormugao, Karwar, Kumta, Bhatkal, Coondapur and Malpe.
MANGALORE LINE (Fridays): From 14-9-34 calling at above ports also Tadri (Honavar from Friday, 21st instant).
BHAVNAGAR LINE (Saturdays): From 8-9-34 calling at Diu, Nawabunder, Jaffrabad and Mohuwa.

Steamers sail from Prince's Dock, K.L.M. Shed.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 5-9-34. 8886.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I.C. NO. 29 of 1933.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1913
and
In the matter of the INDORE-MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

The INDORE-MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD., a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and having its Registered Office at Bruce Lane, within the Fort ..... Applicants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order, dated the 31st day of August, 1934, the Hon'ble the Judge, hearing Company matters, has directed a Meeting of the depositors of the abovenamed Company to be summoned pursuant to Section 153 of the above Act for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit approving with or without modifications a scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and the said depositors. The said Meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1934, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court for taking accounts in Room No. 57 on the third Floor of the High Court premises at which time and place all the depositors are requested to attend. The said Court has appointed Mr. R. S. Dadachanji, Barrister-at-Law, the Commissioner of the High Court, for taking accounts to act as Chairman at such meeting.

A copy of the said scheme of arrangement is filed in Court.

The Depositors of the Company may attend the meeting either personally or by proxy given in favour of another depositor of the said company as per form filed in the Court.

The said proxy is required to be stamped with a stamp of two annas and executed by the depositors in the presence of an attorney-at-Law, Advocate, Pleader, Justice of the Peace, Magistrate or any other Judicial Officer of British India or of any Indian State. The proxies must be lodged with the Chairman in his office by 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the 21st day of September, 1934. A proxy box will be kept in the Office of the said Chairman and depositors will have access thereto for lodging the said proxies between 11-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.) every day from the 17th day of September, 1934.

The gates of the Meeting Room will be open from 2 p.m. (S.T.) on the date of the Meeting to enable the depositors to register themselves and get the entry.

The depositors attending the Meeting will, if necessary, be required to produce the deposit receipt or receipts or other documents in support of their claim against the company.

In case of deposits standing in the names of more than one person any one of such persons shall be entitled to attend the Meeting and to vote and give the proxy.

Dated this 5th day of Sept. 1934.
MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd., the Applicants abovenamed. 8875.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Yamagata Maru	3867	2nd Sept.	8 Sept.
*Ginyo Maru	9000	2 Sept.	11 Sept.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Sept.	21 Sept.
Akita Maru	3817	26 Sept.	2 Oct.
Toyama Maru	7090	30 Sept	12 Oct

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	18 Sept.
Katori Maru	10000	2 Oct.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	13 Sept.
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Sept.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	3 Oct.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	17 Oct.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	1 Oct.
Hikawa Maru	11600	20 Oct

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

WAIT!! WATCH!!
Sethu-Bandan's
Release

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KALURAM GANGARAM RATNAKAR of Bombay, Proprietor of the Indore Soap Factory, residing at Golpitha Kharwa Gally, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MANGILAL KALURAM RATNAKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, one of the sons of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Arthur Road, Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,
The 17th day of August, 1934.
Messrs THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8883

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

SALE FOR DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS.

By order of the Garrison Engineer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell for demolition by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 18th September, 1934, at 11-0 a.m. (S. T.) Buildings bearing No. 1|F2. 1|F (b), 12 and 13 at British Military Hospital, Colaba.

Deposit 20 per cent. and Rs. 200 as security for clearing the site to entire satisfaction.

CRAWFORD & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JACOBEAN AND MODERN DESIGN DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, REFRIGERATOR, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at 22, Altamont Road, valuable household furniture, such as Jacobean sliding dining table, chairs to match, sideboard, dinner waggon, full size Chesterfield suites, bureau, book-case, silver cabinet, centre gate-leg tables, bedsteads, almirahs, and dressing tables, English and Persian carpets, teapoys, cane-chairs, card-tables, E. kettles and heaters, cooking utensils, side-tables, etc.

The property of E. H. Cole, Esq., Resident Manager, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, and others.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT POONA.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Bank concern, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 23rd and MONDAY, the 24th September, 1934, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Khandwani Mansion," Bund Garden Road, Poona, very valuable furniture specially made-to-order by John Roberts, Dewjee Canjee Ahmed Dewjee and others such as large sliding dining tables, chairs, sideboards, very artistic Mother-O-Pearl inlaid drawing-room suites and folding chairs, chess and card tables, teapoys, slippers, etc., drawing room cabinets, silver show-cases, silk-tapestry lined drawing room suites, jardiniers, bedsteads, zoondah and mirror and panel door cupboards, dressing tables, reclining sofas, Curzon and rocking chairs, Austrian safes, writing tables and revolving book-stands, cane furniture, carpets, billiard table, electric ceiling fans, fancy electric lights and brackets, marble and majolica flower pots, garden benches, plants in pots and tubs, electric generator, dynamo and water pump, lamp pillars, iron girders for buildings, etc.

BENNETT & CO.

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Parsis--Citizens Of India

Mr. Nariman's Crushing Rejoinder To Super. Loyalists

By K. F. Nariman

I hope both the Editor and the readers will excuse me, if this contribution has a communalist tinge, in the sense that it is intended to be a special appeal to my co-religionists in particular and small communities in general.

In November 1932 when in Bijapur jail, I read a following passage in the "Times of India" from the pen of a super-loyalist Parsi :—

"When our fore-fathers came to India as fugitives, they were allowed to stay on certain conditions, whereas the British have never imposed any conditions on us anywhere."

The article contained a tempting and catching headline 'Parsis and Politics,'

Since my release I was seeking for a suitable opportunity to give a fitting reply to this silly loyalist trash.

I feel that present is the most appropriate time for that reply, as it would come in the form of fraternal greetings and good-will-message to both my co-religionists and sister communities, on the auspicious occasion of "Parsi Pateti Holidays."

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The ungracious and ungrateful insinuation contained in the quotation given above, naturally provoked an unpleasant controversy amongst prison comrades, and a pertinent question was asked, as to what would have been the condition of the fore-fathers of this super-loyalist Anglicized Parsi correspondent, had 1300 years ago, some cruel fate, a fatal storm or a fateful wave, drifted the old Persian country crafts, bearing the precious load of his and my ancestors, towards the then semi-savage and semi-barbarous Western Christian coasts, inhabited by tribes, burning with frenzied intolerance and mad fanaticism, instead of the most tolerant, hospitable and kind Eastern shores of India? Whatever else might have happened, one result of such a catastrophe is certain, that the name 'Parsi' as a community or the word 'Zoroastrian' as a religion, would have long been wiped out from the face of the Earth and none would have survived to-day either to fight against or pray for, the continuance of the British Raj in India. Lest this statement should appear to some as a mere exaggerated flourish, from the pen of an extremist agitator, I propose to go into certain historical details and refer to authentic records to prove to any unbiassed and fair-minded critic that had such an unfortunate accident occurred to the first emigrant ships, that left the shore of Persia 13 centuries ago, the ancient sacred fire, together with most of its zealous and pious worshippers, would have long been extinguished.

A GLANCE AT EUROPEAN HISTORY.

This period of the European history of the Christian countries of the West is full of ghastly, nauseating episodes, and the inter-communal squabbles and petty frictions in India of to-day are nothing, when compared with the most appalling state of rancorous and blood-boiling inter-sectional hostilities, that existed for ages amongst almost all the Christian nations and countries in the West. For brevity's sake, we may omit the worst pre-historic period, when there was an endless, senseless, lunatic and most brutal persecution of one race against another, one faith trying to exterminate the other by all and every conceivable inhuman means, regardless of age and sex, as if such extermination was the only human occupation, the only mission and goal of life. We will quote only few extracts from authentic records. New International Encyclopedia (Vol. VI. Page 385) referring to a massacre of that Black Age says :

"Neither age nor sex could mollify their implacable rage. They indulged themselves for three days in a promiscuous massacre : seventy thousand were put to the sword."

God forbid! Had by any mischance or ill-luck, our small community happened to cross swords in a terrible conflict between the 'Sacred Fire' and the 'Cross,' such one terrible sweep of a few hours, would have been sufficient to wipe us out completely?

But let us suppose that by some divine miracle, our ancestors escaped such inhuman ordeals and managed to survive till what is known as the more enlightened, civilised and progressive period of the Reformation; it is certain that final disaster would have over-taken them, during centuries of continuous turmoil and religious storms, that ravaged the European countries from early 16th to almost end of 19th century.

IN CIVILISED EUROPE.

That with all their much-talked-of civilisation and much-boasted progress, this inhuman spirit of intolerance, is not yet completely exterminated and like devouring Moloch occasionally shows its insatiable thirst for human blood, is proved by comparative recent occurrences, as in European Balkan Wars, in the beginning of 20th century. The following extracts from letters writtenby Serbian and Bulgarian soldiers were produced before the International Commission of Inquiry :—"(i) In villages consisting of 100, 150, 200 houses, there is no longer a single human being left. We collected them in bodies of forty and fifty and then pierced them with our bayonets to the last man; how man can be barbarous to commit such cruelties?" (ii) We plucked the eyes of five prisoners when they were alive."

Later still after 1919 during the Graco-Turkish struggle, when thousands of peaceful unarmed citizens of both sexes and all ages were slaughtered, and whole towns and large modern cities laid bare simply because they belonged to the opposite faith, Encyclopedia Britannica says :—

"The crowning triumph of the Cross was celebrated by the cold-blooded massacre of 2,000 Turkish prisoners of all ages and sexes." The Turkish point of this modern black period is vividly expressed by that world-famous Turkish figure Madam Halide Edibe ('Turkey Faces West'), "when the European Christians were slaughtered by Turks, it was described as the martyrdom of Christian by barbarous Turks; but when Turks were slaughtered, the same acts became the gallant deeds by civilised Christians"

THE MASSACRE OF BARTHOLOMEW.

Here in a few vivid words, an illustrious Christian author, describes the mission of true and orthodox religion that accounts for the orgies since the days of the great Reformer Martin Luther. A fanatic race oerf people that could not tolera a chanige of creed in their own religion would certainly not have allowed to survve amongst them, an entireyl diffent and supposed idolatrous smallte non-Christian sect of orientals, like the Parsis; the most brutal massacre of Bartholomew in August 1572 in France and the terrible Inquisition of Spain in 1567, are instances of atrocities and barbarities unparalleled in the history of the world. "It was arranged that on night of 23rd August 1572, armed soldiers were to be suddenly let loose, without any previous warning, with instructions to ruthlessly massacre all Protestants they came across in the country; the cannibal plan was kept secret, but to protect Catholics, badges were supplied to them secretly to be worn by them prominently, so as to be masked and spared by the butchering soldiers....the next morning the brutal queen moved round the city, triumphantly counting the battered and littered corpses: 30,000 were counted in a small area in Paris alone: men, women and children, including babes from their cradles and old men with one foot in their graves." (Harmsworth's History.)

Such is the tragic shocking tale of the Massacre of Barthoimew, a never-dying testimonial of Christian Tolerance to their own brethren, in the gentlest and gayest of all cities which then set a Parisian mode of cruelty, as to-day they supply the Parisian mode of fashions.

IN AKBAR'S TIMES AND CROMWELL'S.

In England the position was no better and as 1300 years ago we had to leave the shores of Iran so in 1620 a sect of Christians were compelled to leave their Father-land, being hunted out by their co-religionists of other creed and forced to seek refuge in the distant shore of the New World of America.

Even in the days of so-called Cromwellian democracy, the Jews were refused permission even to stay or trade in London, although they promised to pay extra taxes and undertook to abide by the law of the land; the only conditions under which permission could be granted was wholesale conversion to Christianity. This was about the time when the Court of Akbar entertained religious heads of all Faiths including the Head Priest of Parsis and tried to understand all points of view and showed commendable tolerance and generous hospitality, such as did not exist in any other part of the world. The hospitable shores of India, became a safe asylum for persecuted Jews, hunted-out Christians, and expatriated Zoroastrians. The ancient surviving plics of these religions, still stand as rerpetual monuments of this tolerance and generous spirit.

In view of such important and convincing testimony of the nobility and kindness of the ancient people of this glorious land, the whining complaint of the Parsi super-loyalist correspondent quoted above that "when our fore-fathers came to India as fugitives, they were allowed to stay on certain conditions, whereas the British have never imposed any conditions on us anywhere" becomes particularly ungracious and most cruelly ungrateful. If such super-loyalists needs must indulge in outbursts of loyalty, let them at least select a more harmless topic, that may be less provoking and unjust to sister-communities; retention of good-will of, harmony with, all communities, should be the greatest asset and aspiration for the Parsis. In this connection, it would be appropriate to repeat, the wise and discrete words of warning, uttered by Sir H. Gidney, the leader of the Anglo-Indian Community, to a similar flock of swanky and swell-headed followers in his group.

SIR HENRY GIDNEY'S GOLDEN WORDS.

He said :—"If an Anglo-Indian refused to declare himself a 'Citizen of India,' he had better clear out. 'New India' will only allow one class and that is citizens of India, and as such only you will be recognised; and in acceptance of such qualification alone, will you future depend; India is our mother-land. India has given us birth .... We should be proud of her and for her betterment, it should be our duty to devote."

Golden words! more weighty and wise for the petty-minded Parsi Super-Loyalists, than for the swanky Anglo-Indian. The Anglo-Indian as a minor community is, in some respects, better privileged and more protected than the Parsis. Hence this timely caution is more essential for us and our claim to regard India as mother-land is certainly greater than that of the Anglo-Indians. Let the Parsis beware and appreciate the position before it is too late. In the words of Sir Gidney, New India will not tolerate anti-nationalist unpatriotic clannishness and future India will recognise only one common status, 'The Citizenship of India,' into which all minor communal labels must merge. —"Kaiser-i-Hind."

News reaches here from Kavali, says a Nellore message that a petromax lamp which was being lighted suddenly burst causing the death of the butler of the District Superintendent of Police and serious injuries to the servant of the District Labour Officer.

It is expected that November 10 will be notified as the date for polling in the elections to the Indian Legislative Assembly from the various constituences in the Madras Presidency.

Shapir And Hamiyah Show To Advantage

Keep An Eye On Jelal Shah And Bibijan

(By Our Special Correspondent)

Horses with engagements in the big meetings have been in good work through the week

CASTLETON (Raffaele) covered a brisk mile on the tan in fine style. A fit horse

SPINNERS COTTAGE (Selby) strode out freely and well over nine furlongs.

BONNE TETE (Hill) held the advantage over BRAY BEAU (O'Neale) at the end of a run over nine furlongs.

TAJ KASRA (Raffaele) pleased when sent nine furlongs

PRIVATE SEAL (M. Hoyt) showed plenty of speed in a half mile spurt. This one is in fine fettle.

GARCON (Selby) was exercised over a mile. Quite good.

WHOOPEE (Goad) went over nine furlongs and gave satisfaction. An improving sort.

DILLON worked COSTAKI PASHA over nine furlongs. Wants a run or two.

WALL STREET (Selby) outpaced ABUNDANCE (Graham) when the pair contested ten furlongs.

HERO WORSHIP (Alford) was superior to ACHIEVE (Riding Boy) over the six.

SAFETY MATCH (Brace) gave a speedy display for six furlongs on the race track. Follow this one.

CARDSHARPER (Walker) moved like a fit horse in a six furlongs dash.

JALAL SHAH (Marrable) had ARTHUR (Riding Boy) comfortably beaten in a mile gallop on the tan. Very fit.

JAYAKUMAR II (Obaid) worked with LITTLE ROCK (Bhimrao). Watch the former.

BRIGHT NIGGER (O'Neale) finished in front of GREEK GLEN (Riding Boy) in a run over the mile.

SHAPHIR (Northmore) shaped better then SMOKY JOE (O'Neale) in a mile spin.

INSOMNIA (Riding Boy) and KNOCKDON went a mile gallop on the race track. A fit pair.

HAMIYAH (Raffaele) covered ten furlongs at a fast pace. A likely winner.

BUSHBOOS (Riding Boy) showed up well on a run over the ten. Has improved.

AMIR AKLAK (Stea) had an easy ten furlongs run. Fit and well.

HIJRAN (Stead) beat HAPPY KING (O'Neale) when the pair went over the six.

GREEN LAWN (Riding Boy) finished well ahead of ZAININ (Riding Boy) in a six furlongs' dash. Note the former.

BIBIJAN (Dillon) paced with YAWIR AWAR (Riding Boy) for six furlongs. The former has now come to hand.

LAMINGTON (Brace) held ZOOLUM (Dillon) in a fast fine.

KOLHAPUR QUEEN (Obaid) beat YOUNG CHAYNA when the pair went over the six.

The following have done good work and are fit:—ZARANE, ARGO'S HEIR, QUEEN SINGER, WATCHMAKER II and ROYALTY.

CRICKET AT VISAPUR

Jail Team Beat European Railway Institute, Manmad

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, September 5.

The jail invited the European Institute, Manmad, in a friendly game at Visapur. The visitors having won the toss, elected to bat, and before the last wicket fell they hit up 81 runs The opening pair played a fine innings and they were the top scorers on the visitors' side each scoring 19 runs.

After lunch, a heavy shower of rain delayed the game for an hour. The home team knocked 132 runs for 4 wickets and declared. Messrs. Saldanha and Ibrahim played well for the home team.

The visitors were given an hours batting, and in their second venture they scored 63 runs for the loss of 1 wicket White for the visitors, hit hard and sure and scored 35 runs in 30 minutes

Fergusson College "Old Boys"

A meeting of the Old Boys of the Fergusson College, Poona residing in Bombay was held on Sunday morning in the Ram Mohan High School, Girgaum. Dr. R. S. Mhaskar of the Haffkine Institution was voted to the Chair.

Dr. V. G. Paranjpe, a professor of the Fergusson College explained at length the objects of the meeting. He said that on a rough computation there were about 800 to 1,000 old Fergussonians in Bombay, and it was desirable that an association of the old boys of the College be formed with a view to create a feeling of solidarity amongst all alumni of the Fergusson College and other institutions of the Deccan Education Society.

He appealed to the members present at the meeting to strive in every possible way to make the "Golden Jubilee" of the Fergusson College, which comes off in December, a success.

It was therefore, resolved to form an association of the "Old Boys" to be styled as "The Fergusson College Students' Association, Bombay."

Old alumni of the institution are requested to correspond with the "Head Master" of the Ram-Mohan High School, Girgaum.

PERRY BEATS MARTIN BUXBY

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 5.

The following are the results of to-day's matches in the second round of American Championships:

Perry (holder) beat Martin Buxby (United States) 6/3, 6/1, 6/4.

Menzel (Czechoslovakia) beat Ronald Longtin (Canada) 2/6, 11/9, 6/3, 6/0.

Shields beat Etherndon (New York) 6/3, 6/1, 6/3.

Van Ryn beat Prusoff (Seattle) 6/1, 6/2, 6/3.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO OUR PARSEE PATRONS!

TO-NIGHT
4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

LIVELY ENTERTAINMENT SET TO MUSIC

'Bottoms Up'

drinking of toasts until the bottom of the glass is uppermost.

with
JOHN BOLES
SPENCER TRACY
PAT PATERSON

FOUR TUNEFUL SONGS
A Fox Royalty Masterpiece At

ROXY

From TO-MORROW!

4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WARNER BAXTER

DASHING, DEBONAIR, DARING AND DRAMATIC!
In a Story more Exciting than any he has done before!

"SUCH WOMEN ARE DANGEROUS"

TENDER, EMOTIONAL, VIOLENT, CYCLONIC!
were the women in his novels!. But in real life one proved too, too, DANGEROUS!

"SUCH WOMEN ARE DANGEROUS"

A FOX SPECIAL AT

ROXY

OPENING TO-MORROW—Holidays Special

TAKE OFF YOUR CROWN PRINCESS, YOU'RE GOING TO GET KISSED

HER REIGN WAS SENSATIONALLY SHORT...BUT SHE GOT A LOT DONE!

★ From a down-and-out little actress ... to the star of a man's love ... all because as a princess...she could rule everything except her heart ... !

a B. P. Schulberg Production

LAST PERFORMANCES TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GEORGE RAFT

As the tender lover to a girl! The daring hero to the crowds! The faithless coward to his Brother!

IN THE MOST TEMPESTUOUS LOVE STORY SINCE "BLOOD AND SAND"

"THE TRUMPET BLOWS"

WITH

ADOLPHE MENJOU—FRANCES DRAKE

PATHE

The Finest and the most up-to-date Cinema in Bombay

BOOK IN ADVANCE . . . . . : PHONE 41561.

VIGOUR & STRENGTH IN FULL SWING!

Fights Colds, Coughs and Chills—increases Vigour, Strengthens the Nerves.

ONCE you begin taking **HEMO-DRAKSO-MALT,** you feel that nothing can tire you .... your vitality, your physical and mental forces increase by leaps and bounds .... you awake every morning, after a perfect night's rest, fit for the day's work, and you look eagerly forward to the evening's exercise and enjoyment.

HEMO-DRAKSO-MALT is a powerful tonic, contains Haemoglobin in its most active form, and malt, and is delicately flavoured with grape juice; it is an excellent, refreshing appetising stimulant for the tropics. It is a non-alcoholic wine for invalids.

Get a bottle to-day and lay the foundation to perfect health and increased energy. Available from all leading chemists and general stores.

FREE A useful and attractive glass (measure) offered free with every bottle of Hemo-Drakso-Malt (Large Size).

Alembic
HEMO-DRAKSO-MALT

Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd. BOMBAY—BARODA.

WELLINGTON

Mr. RUSTOMJI DORABJI Proprietor of the Wellington and the Roxy Talkies wish to all his Parsi Patrons and the Parsi Community a

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

TO-DAY MATINEE at 3-30 p. m.

LAST CHANCE TO-DAY TO SEE

Sydney Howard IN "IT'S A COP"

TO-DAY: 3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.

From TO-MORROW *SATURDAY*

CELLINI

THE MOST CHARMING RASCAL Who Ever Took a Woman's Lips! MEN THUNDERED FOR HIS HEAD—WOMEN CRIED FOR HIS ARMS!

FREDRICK MARCH CONSTANCE BENNETT IN THE MOST POWERFUL LOVE-STORY OF THE GREATEST LOVER—ARTIST—GOLDSMITH OF ALL TIMES!

AFFAIRS AFFAIRS AFFAIRS OF CELLINI CELLINI CELLINI

HE WOULD GIVE ANY MAN'S WIFE A LIFT.

GORGEOUS ROYAL SPLENDOUR—EXCITING LOVE THRILLS—

THE LOVELY ADORABLE CONSTANCE BENNETT IN HER MIGHTIEST ROLE!

AT NOON SHE DEMANDED HIS HEAD—AT MIDNIGHT—SHE LOST HER OWN!

FREDRICK MARCH as the ARTIST, FIGHTER and LOVER! But above all a—LOVER! With one hand at Every man's Throat—the other Round Every Woman's Waist in the

AFFAIRS OF CELLINI

THE MOST POWERFUL LOVE-STORY EVER SCREENED!

The Programme includes:—

FUNNY LITTLE BUNNIES

A SILLY SYMPHONY IN TECHNI-COLOUR

On SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.

Plans Open—Book Early—Phone 22666.

Moderate Attendance At Poona Races On Thursday

Obaid Wins Double For Mr. Gem On Buland And Burgess

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

For a holiday fixture the attendance was very moderate on Thursday, and the sport failed to cause much excitement.

Obaid celebrated his return to the saddle by riding two winners for Mr. Gem in Buland and Burgess.

The total disqualification of Prince Shivaji in the Kathiawar Plate hit backers of Forsyth's mount rather badly. It transpires that the Stewards on their own disturbed the placings. There was some bumping around the turn, but it would have made no difference to the result for Prince Shivaji was travelling faster than Vignette and Belle of York near the judge's box. In any case Mr. Nimbalkar's colt should not have been deprived of a place altogether, as he did not interfere with the fourth horse at all.

Sportsmen were delighted to see that old warrior Buland win a race after two years. The Aga Khan's cast off has not the best of legs and Obaid had to ride him with great care to score in the Dunstall Handicap.

Successful backers of the Daily Double obtained Rs. 114 on Sly Abbot and Hatless.

1st Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. Distance.—1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; second, Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

Mr. Basheer Mahomed's DAHES, 8-7, Selby 1
Mr. N. Begmahomed's KANDA, 8-7, Dillon 2
Lt-Col. Zorawar Singh's ALHARITH, 8-0 Northmore 3
Messrs S. V. Stokes and D. S. Mane's AL MANDOOB, 8-7, Evans 4

Won by 5 lengths; 3 lengths and 2 lengths.

Time: 2 mins. 25-1|5 secs.

Not run:—Mherab 9-0, Taj Najivah 8-10, Nazi Beg 8-10, Havana 8-0 Punjab 8-7, Lila 8-7 and Hadban Beg 8-7.

Favourites: Kanda and Jaffal.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win and Rs. 9-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 47-8 for places.

Winner trained by H. M. Mahomed.

2nd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE KATHIAWAR PLATE Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's VIGNETTE 8-11 Northmor 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BELLE OF YORK, 7-9, Whiteside 2
H.H. Maharaja of Kashmir's HONEYSUCKLE, 9-0, B. McQuade 3
Mr. D.D. Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI, 7-13 Forsyth 4

Won by 1 length; 1-1|2 lengths and head.

Time: 1 min. 17-2|5 secs.

Not run:—Rejoice 10-1.

There was an objection raised against the winner and Tote was, therefore, delayed.

Objection upheld

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

Tote paid Rs. 40 for win and Rs. 18-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 for places.

The objection against Prince Shivaji is for crossing.

3rd Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE ROXY PLATE.—(Div. I.) Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. John Yorke's SLY ABBOT, 8-3, Evans 1
Miss V. Parker's BELFORD, 8-13 Thompson 2
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's CLAIRETTE, 8-5, Bowley 3
Mrs. J E Malone's MEREDIAN, 8-5, S. Black 4

Won by head; short head and 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 16-3|5 secs.

Favourite: Silver Lady II.

Tote paid Rs. 26-8 for win; and Rs. 9, Rs. 17 and Rs. 10-8 for places

Winner trained by F. J. Reynolds.

4th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE RUFFORD PLATE. Distance —1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H the Maharaja of Kolnapur's BRIDGETHORN 7-13, car., 8-0 Forsyth 1
Mr. A. Hoyt's CYMRO 8-9 C. Hoyt 2
Mr. Roman's TURLOGH 8-9 Obaid 3
Lt-Col. Zorawar Singh's ZORAWAR 8-7 Northmore 4

Not Run:—Manipulator.

Won by neck, head, and head.

Time:—2mins. 11-2|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 52-8 for win, and Rs. 45, Rs. 12-8 and Rs 11 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

5th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE DUNSTALL HANDICAP. Distance—1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Gem's BULAND 9-2 Obaid 1
Mr. Eve's CARNELIAN 8-3 Brace 2
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s DRAUGHTSMAN 8-4 Dillon 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's CORCY 9-2 Stead 4

Not Run:—Follow Me.

Won by 3|4 length, short-head, and 3 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 11secs.

Tote paid Rs. 52-8 for win, and Rs. 14-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

6th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE ROXY PLATE. (Div. II) Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. R. V. Gove's HATLESS 8-1 Selby 1
Mr. N. Begmahomed's LAST ADVENTURE 9-4 Dillon 2
Mr. Kelso's DOREDA 9-5 Marrable 3
Mr. E. D. Pandole's NAIDOR 8-7 Alford 4

Not Run:—Tijiro.

Won by 2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths and short-head.

Time:—1min. 16secs.

Tote paid Rs. 28 for win, and Rs. 10-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey

7th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE IRAQ PLATE. Distance.—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Gem's BURGESS 8-5 Obaid 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's KABAILA 7-9 Marrable 2
Mr. Eve's FUNNY FACE 8-3 M. Hoyt 3
Mr. K. Ardeshir's HAKIM PASHA 7-10 Clarke 4

Not Run:—Shaiban and Rustom.

Tote paid Rs. 19-8 for win, and Rs. 9, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 13-8 for places.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

MAJESTIC CINEMA Girgaum Announces the release of Sethu-Bandan *Very Shortly*

FAMOUS ARTISTES TO TAKE PART

Allahabad University Music Conference

The Secretary to the Allahabad University Music Conference, writes:—

Arrangement for holding the fifth session of the University Music Conference from November 3 to 8, are progressing satisfactorily. Practically all the available accommodation in the blocks meant for Patrons, Donors, and Reception Committee members has been booked. The sale of First and Second class season tickets has now commenced.

Invitations have been sent to the following musicians:—

Messrs. Abdul Karim (Vocal) of Bombay, Neel Kanta Sircar (Vocal) of Kharsawan, Narayan Rao Vyas (Vocal) of Bombay, Alauddin and his Band Party from Maihar, Inayat Khan (Sitar) of Calcutta, Rameshwar Pathak (Sitar) of Darbhanga, Hafiz Ali Khan (Sarod) of Gwalior, Parbat Singh (Pakhawaj) of Gwalior, Girija Bhusan Chakravarty (Vocal) of Calcutta, Hirendra Kumar Ganguli (Tabla) of (Calcutta, Goswami Brihmanand (Vocal) of Sindh Hyderabad, Wajid Husain (Tabla) of Lucknow, S. K. Ratanjanker (Vocal) of Marris College, Lucknow Ram Krishna Misra (Vocal) of Calcutta, Natu (Vocal) of Marris College Lucknow Fayaz Khan (Vocal) of Baroda, Kantho (Table) of Benares Chhotey Khan (Sarangi) of Calcutta, Duli Babu (Pakhawaj) and Gopal Babu (Dhrupadia of Calcutta, Seetal Prasad Mukerji (Esraj) of Calcutta, Dhiren Mukerji (Vocal) of Benares, Sur Sahai (Sarangi) of Benares Kanhaiya Lal (Sur Mandal) of Muttra, Bande Hasan Khan (Vocal) of Nahan, Nathu Khan (Tabla) of Delhi, Moulvi Ram (Tabla) of Muktagacha, Abdul Latif (Vina) of Indore and two musicians of the Carnatak School from Madras.

A number of well known dancers including Pandit Mohan Lal and Achchan Saheb have been invited

Invitations are also being issued to a number of other musicians not included in this list. Invitations have also been issued to a number of States requesting them to send some of their musicians on deputation

A large number of competitors both boys and girls have promised to come from Calcutta and other distant places. Some of these will prove a big attraction to the Conference. It is expected that this year's Conference will be a unique success.

FILM STAR SURPRISES PUBLIC

Jump From Height Of 50ft.

A Correspondent writes:—

Shree Vishnu Cinetone has gone to Ahmedabad for shooting some exterior scenes of their picture "Bulbul-Parastan". Mr. Marutirao, a young athlete, who plays the hero in their picture had the occasion of surprising the public of Ahmedabad. When he was going to jump into the famous tank of Surkhej, a sacred place of the Mahomedans from a height of 50 ft. Thousands of people had gathered there.

SPECTATORS' INTERVENTION

He took the jump, and the hands of the spell-bound sightseers applauded him.

A Muslim gentleman presented his watch to Mr. Marutirao as an appreciation of his feat

"Formidable Minority At Bombay Congress"

MR. MEHERALLY ON CHANCES OF SOCIALIST PARTY'S SUCCESS

BANGALORE, Sept. 5.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, General Officer Commanding, the volunteers at the ensuing Congress Session in Bombay, who spent some days in Bangalore for reasons of health, left for Bombay this morning by the Madras Express.

Interviewed by the representative of the "United Press", on th present political situation, Mr. Meherally said, "Now that Civil Disobedience has been called off, there are only two ways before the Congress—either to revert to some form of constitutional liberalism or to accept a programme that is socialist in action and objective.

DRIFT TO THE RIGHT.

The noticeable drift to the right in recent Congress politic makes the organisation of a strong Congress Socialist Party absolutely imperative. The time for party is also propitious, for on the one hand the rank and file of the Congress are getting enthusiastic about socialistic ideas, while on the other hand the growing pressure of economic factors is being increasingly understood alike by the intellectuals as well as the mass of the people.

SOCIALIST IDEOLOGY.

Asked as to what his reply was to the criticism that socialistic ideas were unsuited to India's conditions, Mr. Meherally said: "While the general principles of socialism are the same the world over, their application must necessarily differ in various countries to suit local conditions. The Congress Socialists are fully alive to the fact that any programme for this country must grow out of the soil and be based on a proper and objective study of the Indian economic facts.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

They had accordingly, drawn up a programme specially suited to the circumstances of the Indian people. Roughly it could be divided into two parts—the first dealing with immediate problems, vitally effecting the lives of masses, while the second covers the nature of the future Socialist State that the party would like to fashion in India. The first part deals with the day-to-day work of the party, while the second formed the ideological consummation to which the party invites the Congress, and through it the Indian people, to march.

"FORMIDABLE MINORITY."

Asked as to what the chances of the success of the Socialists at the ensuing Congress would be, Mr. Meherally replied that the Congress Socialist Party had just been formed and he was glad to say, that the response to its call had been very encouraging. The Socialists would be in his opinion, constitute a formidable minority at the Bombay Congress. He was confident that in another two or three years the party would get a substantial part of its programme accepted by the Congress.—United Press.

MEHERALLY ENTERTAINED

BANGALORE, Sept. 5.

Mr. Meherally was entertained by Mr. R. Krishna Iyer and other Congress workers prior to his departure. After a formal talk with the guest of the evening the party dispersed.—United Press.

AIR MAIL LEAVES FOR SINGAPORE

KARACHI, September 6.

The Air Mail from Croydon arrived at Karachi at 3/45 p.m. and left for Singapore at 5/5 p.m.—A. P.

B. P. Secondary Teachers' Conference

The 9th Session of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference will be held at Jalgaon, East Khandesh, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of November 1934.

WOMAN—

AT THE DEPTH OF CRAFTINESS and AT THE HEIGHT OF MARTYRDOM!!

See Glamorous GULAB in an Able Characterization IN

Sone-ki-Chidia OR VISMI SADI

WITH YESHWANT DAVE UDWADIA PUSHPA PATEL

See an ACTRESS who disgraced the profession

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT p. m.

AT KRISHNA TALKIES CHARNI ROAD.

DAILY at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holiday.

VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

Established 1919.

FIRE MARINE MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Managing Agents J. C. SETALVAD & Co., Jehangir Wadia Building. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

"Chronicle" Congress : : Number : : :

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON EVE OF *Congress Session*

Best Medium For Advertisements

The Number, which will be profusely illustrated, will contain contributions on current topics—political, social, economic, educational, scientific & artistic—by well-known leaders and publicists.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES ARE BEST

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 14, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 27, 1353.
Parsi: Farvardin 1, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.
High Water: 11-21, 23-21.
Low Water: 4-42, 17-32.

FRIDAY, September 7

Parsi New Year: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

S. S. "Comorin" with English mails from London of August 23, due at 2 a.m.

Rugby Charity Match: Bombay Gymkhana v. 8th Field Brigade, R.A.—Cooperage, at 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY September 8.

S. S. "Ranpura", with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Rugby Tournament: Final, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "How to make India's population literate," by Prof. R. D. Choksy Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

YOUNG DAIWADNYA UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union Mother's day will be celebrated on Sunday September 9, at Prarthana Samaj Hall (Girgaum) at 9-15 a.m. Mrs. Lilavati V. Velinker, will preside.

LECTURE ON COMMUNAL AWARD

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will deliver a public lecture on the Communal Award to-day (Friday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Karandikar Hall, Brahmin Sabha, Girgaum. Shree Shankaracharya of Puri Math will preside.

KERALA MUSLIMS' MEETING

A public meeting of Kerala Muslims in Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. at Umarkhadi to consider measures of reconstruction in connection with the Chaughat Madrassa, when Mr. V. C. Abu Bucker will preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Hollywood Party" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. to-day.

CAPITOL—"Hips, Hips, Hooray". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Trumpet Blows". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Ruplekha". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Soneki-Chidia" or "Vismi-Sadi". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL —"Dukhtar-E-Hind" or "Bharati Bala". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Devaki" or "Krishna Janma". Time as usual.

PALACE—"Queen Christina". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"It's a Cop". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Ajameel". Daily at 3-45, 5-30 8, and 10-45 p.m.

EDWARD—"King Kong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show today at 10-30 a.m. "Lal-e-Yamen).

EMPIRE—"Evergreen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER TALKIE—"Vaman Avtar". Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

CARLTON—"Wonder Bar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Bottoms Up". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m

EXCELSIOR—"Two Seconds". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin, and Announcements. 7-35 p.m. The B B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 8-05 p.m. Stella Brown (soprano), Victor Evans (baritone), and Norman Fraser (pianoforte). 8-40 p.m. Charles Manning at the organ of the Granada, Walthamstow, London. 9-00 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra, directed by Emilio Colombo, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin and Announcements. 10-50 p.m. Interlude of gramophone records. 11-00 p.m. The Wireless Male Voice Chorus, conducted by Joseph Lewis.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

3 SONG-HITS
Free List Suspended.

They Leap from the Book and Live!
The world's most beloved family of girls .... in the picture the world has waited 65 years to see!

A new sensation of exquisite charm in LOUISA MAY ALCOTT'S
LITTLE WOMEN
The ecstasy of moonlight! The miracle of spring! ... A lilac tree, a waterfall and youth aflame! Forgotten corners of the human heart thrill to the living beauty of today's favorite romance!
With JOAN BENNETT, PAUL LUKAS, FRANCES DEE, JEAN PARKER, Edna May Oliver, Douglass Montgomery, Henry Stephenson
Directed by GEORGE CUKOR
MERIAN C. COOPER, exec. producer
Kenneth Macgowan, exec. producer
An RKO RADIO PICTURE
at Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
To-day, To-morrow & Sunday at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

WRONG BODY CREMATED

Case Of Mistaken Indentity In Coroner's Court

The body of a Muslim woman was handed over to relatives of a Hindu woman when that body was asked for on Wednesday night.

Both the bodies were lying in the morgue; but only a mistaken identity discovered on Thursday led to this mistake.

When the relatives of the Muslim woman named Aminabai Syed Amin turned up in the Coroner's Court on Thursday, they were given the Hindu woman's body. The name of the Hindu woman was Radharani who died of natural causes.

Aminabai Syed Amin a resident of Bengalpura died of burns in the J. J. Hospital reported to have been sustained while lighting a coal-stove. but both the bodies were lying in the morgue.

When the Coroner opened the inquest on Thursday over the body of the Muslim woman the description of the body did not tally with that kept in the morgue, for the body of the Muslim woman was handed over to the wrong relatives the previous night and subsequently burnt.

In view of this fact the Coroner adjourned the inquest into the death of Aminabai.

CHARITY PERFORMANCE ON SUNDAY THE 9th SEPTEMBER AT 10 a.m. (MORNING).
IN AID OF WOMEN'S SWADESHI EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS.
NORMA SHEARER
in the picture that won for her Photo-Play.
GOLD MEDAL.
SMILIN' THROUGH
SMILIN' THROUGH
Supported by:—
FREDRIC MARCH,
LESLIE HOWARD.

BANDRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Bandra Village Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at Mr. S. S. Naik's Bunglow Ghodbundar Road, Bandra to elect the Office-bearers for the new year.

SEASON TICKET FOUND

A third class season ticket between Church Gate and Grant Road expiring on 1st October issued in favour of M. D. Bhabha has been found the claimant should receive the same at the following address after giving proof of his identity. R. M. Parelkar, C/o Messrs. Bombay Radio Co., Ltd. 16, New Queen's Road, Near Opera House.

SOUTH KANARA SPORTING ASSN.

The Final Foot-ball match in the cup Tournament will be played on Sunday the 9th inst. on the Cross Maidan (North side). between the following Teams at the time noted against them:—

The Vidyadaini Sports Club. "A" vs. The Mogaveera Sports Club. "A" 4-45 p.m. (S.T.).

Referee D. M. Kunder.

CUTCHI STUDENTS' UNION

The general meeting of the Cutchi Students Union will be held to-day (Friday), at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at The Grain Merchants Association Hall, Mandvi, when Cutchi poet Mr. Karani will recite some cutchi poems and a debate will be held on:

Present system of education is a farce.

Present system of examination is a curse.

SANATANIST MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Sanatanist Election Board and the Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha, a Public Meeting of the Sanatanists of Bombay will be held at Madhav Baug on Sunday at 5 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of H. H. Goswami Shri 108 Shri Goculnathji Maharaj the religious Head of the Vishnavas, when H. H. Jagadguru Shankaracharya Bharti Krishna Tirthji of Jaggannath Puri Math and Mahant Shri Devnayakacharyaji of Totadri Math, Vadgadi, will address the meeting and give instructions on "the Ensuing Assembly Election and the duty of the Sanatanists"

SANATANA DHARMA

His Holiness Shree Shankaracharya Swami of Govardhan Math, Puri, will deliver a public lecture, under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, on "Sanatan Dharma and Other Religions" at 6-15 p.m. in the premises of the Association to-day (Friday), at Girgaon Back Road.

'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of the C Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 9th, inst. at 4-00 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhatia Mahajanwadi near Kalbadevi Khadi Bhundar, to receive accounts and report of the Ward and elect New Executive Committee.

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee will be held to-day (Friday) the 7th inst. at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the committee's office.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Lady Brabourne visited the Infant Welfare Centre, (Poona Branch).

'INSULT TO DEAD LEADER'

Censure Motion On President Defeated By Casting Vote

"SENGUPTA DAY" ECHO AT THANA

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 6.

The resolution. passed by the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee on August 15 last, requesting the President of the Thana Municipality to direct the Chief Officer to allow the citizens the use of the vegetable market for holding public meetings political or otherwise not repugnant to law and public morals, which was moved by Mr. C. T. Randive as an amendment to the proposition of Mr. S M Abhyankar, was ruled out of order by Mr B H Shringarpure, the Chairman at an adjourned meeting of the general board held last evening.

The council hall was, thronged by Congressmen.

Mr C T Randive's motion, asking priority for the following resolution on the agenda was defeated by the casting vote of the Chairman:—

"That the general board condemns the president's action. in endorsing the application of the Thana District Congress Organiser with the remarks, 'As the object of the meeting is not of a civic nature I regret I cannot grant the permission. Please inform the applicant accordingly. In the opinion of the board such a direction which ultimately led to the refusal of the permission sought for by Mr. D. M. Damle is an insult to the memory of the illustrious dead. That further this direction (as it is clear from the Chief Officer's reply) has prevented the rate-payers and citizens from paying tributes to the late Mr. Sen Gupta, who was loved, respected and honoured by countless number of his countrymen."

BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION.

After two other items on the agenda were disposed of, Mr S M Abhyankar moved the following resolution:—

"This Board recommends to the Chief Officer to allow the public of Thana the use of the vegetable market for the purpose of holding public meetings provided that they are not held under the auspices of an illegal body or that they are not held for spreading or preaching any acts for subverting the Government established by Law or for advancing any objectionable principles or tenets being against the established morals, customs and traditions of the people. The Chief Officer should use his discretion and should allow the use of the market without causing any inconvenience to the stall-keepers and if necessary with the permission of the Chairman of the Standing Committee."

POINTS OF ORDER RULED OUT.

Several points of order raised by councillors against the proposition were ruled out by the chairman.

Mr. Randive's amendment, "requesting the President to direct the Chief Officer to allow the citizens the use of the Municipal vegetable market for holding public meetings. political or otherwise not repugnant to law and public morals," was overruled by the chairman on the ground that the Board could not give a general direction to the Chief Officer for all meetings as each case would have to be decided on its own merits.

ADJOURNED.

On the motion of Mr. D. K. Ovaleker, which was opposed vehemently by Mr. Randive, the meeting was adjourned to September 28 by 11 votes to 7. Mr N T Kelkar, supporting the adjournment motion, said that it would not be possible to reach a decision that day, even if the Board sat till 11 p.m., as members would like to address the Board on such an important subject.

ANTHONY EDEN LEAVES FOR GENEVA

Captain Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, who will be the principal British Delegate at the opening of the League of Nations Council Meeting to-morrow, left for Geneva this morning.

Sir John Simon will take charge of the British Delegation on his arrival at Geneva on Monday.—B.O.W.

BREACH REPAIRED

The Chief Traffic Manager, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur, wires under date September 6:—

With reference to my wire of the 4th instant, the line between Bhawi and Bilara has been repaired, and thorough communication will be restored from to-day. —A.P.

ONE DAY PRISON LIFE & FINE OF Rs. 200

Stationmaster Sentenced For Misappropriation

Judgment was delivered by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, Mr. Naikarni, convicting one Apparao Krishna Rao, an Assistant stationmaster of Criminal Misappropriation and breach of Trust, in respect of a sum of Rs. 86/ alleged to have been realized by him both by the sale of season tickets, card tickets as well as by the substitution of a bogus dividend warrant. which was alleged to have been shown as having been paid by the accused.

The facts according to the prosecution were that the accused sold several season tickets of the G. I P. Railway, which he failed to enter in the daily train cash book and thus could manage to misappropriate both the sale proceeds as also deposits since November 1933. He also sold card tickets to different stations and showed back numbers and thus misappropriated the sum realized by the differences in the commencing and closing numbers shown by him in the returns. For the accused it was contended that it was not always usual for the issuing stationmaster to make the entries and that in the rush of work and in the practice prevailing at the Curry Road Station different persons participated in the issuing of tickets and in preparing returns and that these irregularities were common and that station staff could make good shortages on the error sheets being received from Audit office.

SENTENCED TO S. I.

The Magistrate held the accused guilty and looking to the age of the accused and the fact that he stood to lose his gratuity and service, sentenced him to 1 day's simple imprisonment and Rs 200 fine in default of which he was to undergo a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was realized the sum misappropriated was ordered to be paid to the G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. Mone Rly. Advocate, appeared for the Prosecution and Messrs V. N. Patel and Narsinha Acharya appeared for the accused.

PEASANTS' PURSE TO SARDAR

The collection made in the Suburban District for the suffering peasants of Gujarat and Karnatak will be presented as "Peasants' Purse" to "Sardar Vallabhbhai" to-day Friday at 8-30 a.m. in the Hall of Shri Paushadha Shala at Ghatkopar.

The subarbanites are requested to send their contributions through their Local Congress Committees.

HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE FUND

The Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations in aid of the hospitals in the City:—

Donations previously announced, Rs. 4,52,985-4-10; The Hon. Treasurers, H.O.H. Fete, Rs. 1,15,846-13-9; The Hospitals Special Appeal Fund Committee, Rs. 5,000; Grant-in-aid from Government in respect of the electric duty paid by the H.O.H Fete, Rs. 1,935; Sundry collections, Rs. 1,600-12-0; Grant-in-aid from Government in respect of the entertainment tax paid for the Variety Entertainment held at the Royal Opera House, Rs. 294-12-0; Garden Village Committee of the H.O.H. Fete, Rs. 89-10-0; Hon. Presidency Magistrates Court, Girgaum, Rs. 15. Total Rs. 5,77,767-4-7.

Donations should be sent to the Chairman or the Hon. Treasurer of the Committee at the Head Municipal Office, Fort Bombay.

R. K. Bhende Scholarship Fund

The Ramakant Krishna Bhende Scholarships for the year 1934-35 have been awarded from the above Fund to Messrs. Waman Shashidhar Gharse and Purshottam Shashidhar Gharse and the Krishnabai Ramakant Bhende Scholarship has been awarded to Miss Manoramabai Gangadhar Lad.

The Ramakant Krishna Bhende Prize is awarded to Mr. Memon Khudadino M., who passed the Matriculation Examination from the Government High School, Hyderabad, Sind.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Spot Lights

Although both the Municipality and the Police of Bombay, disowned their responsibility regarding the spot-light at Charni Road, neither of them, it may be hoped, would differ from the view that a portion of the revenue from road-tolls may be earmarked for such much-needed works. A recent report of the W.I.A.A., meeting says: "We are aware the Government's revenues are depleted, but so is the revenue of everyone, and it is appalling to think that, whereas in the Provinces a means has been found without incurring huge wastage in the method of collection, the Bombay Government have found it necessary to adopt a measure which causes a loss of something like 12 lacs of rupees in collecting 41½ lacs."

"The public has to pay this at a time," the report adds, "when they have no money to spare, any more than Government has and out of this 12 lacs subscribed, not one nana is spent on roads."

It is worthwhile mentioning in this connection that as a result of Bombay Municipality insisting on its claim about the wheel-tax on cars of certain military officers the Government of India have agreed to set off "ex-gratia" a sum of Rs. 1141-5-9 in lieu of the claim of Rs. 2,571 after nearly 11 years.

Our Buses

The bus services of the B. E. S. T. Company has become so very popular that it is extensively patronised by poor and rich alike, The management, however, will do well to effect some improvements for the convenience of the public, The present system of alighting from the bus and getting in from one entrance is rather annoying to the passengers as until the passengers who have get out do so, no one is allowed to get in. This entails delay in the starting of the bus and at least five minutes could be saved in twenty stops or about ten minutes in a run of half an hour if the management would put two entrances as in the tram-cars, viz., in the front to get out and in the rear to get in. Then they should provide belts inside the bus so that those who get in and are still looking out for seats may not fall if the bus is started. Many times, passengers get jerks and falls which they quietly suffer.

"HINDU" ON MAHATMA'S STATEMENT

MADRAS, September 6.

The "Hindu" in publishing Mahatma Gandhi's statement has added the following note:—

"We regret that currency should have been given to the report which Gandhiji's statement shows to be baseless.

That his intention to withdraw from active leadership was not due to differences with Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Aney, we gladly publish the correction

It will be seen that our correspondent's report is not contradicted in other important respects by Gandhiji's statement or by further press messages. We need hardly add the 'Hindu' has acted with a full sense of its responsibility as a responsible newspaper in giving publicity to an information of first-class importance to the public, derived from sources, which it has always found reliable."—A.P.

COLLEGE OR MOSQUE?

Interesting Suit In Multan

MULTAN, September 6.

Judgment was delivered to-day in a three-year-old case, in which the Muslims of Multan asked for an injunction against the D.A.V. College for possession of the building which they claimed was a mosque, and which they wanted to repair for offering prayers.

The college authorities denied the existence of the mosque. The court delivered judgment in favour of the college with costs.—A.P

It is understood that the All-Asiatic Conference for the Preservation of Wild Life will be held in London on a date which will be announced later, and that an All-India Conference under the auspices of the Government of India for a similar purpose will be held at Delhi as early as possible.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1934

A PROVOCATIVE SPEECH

An official Bill seldom meets with any serious opposition in the Council of State, but, as an agreeable surprise, the Army Bill has been subjected to some lively criticism in that House. The Commander-in-Chief, who moved the adoption of the Bill, attempted at first to show that it did not confer an inferior status upon Indian officers but soon found that it was an impossible task to prove that point. So he gave away his case when he frankly admitted that "perhaps in time Indian officers might get that (equal) status; at the present time there is no chance." He next went so far as to make the insulting suggestion that the present inferior status of Indian officers is due to inadequate efficiency. Several members of the House severely criticised his views, and this unexpected criticism seems to have entirely upset the Army Chief, who, the next day, let himself and his tongue go far beyond the bounds of decorum. His speech on Wednesday was extremely provocative and in certain places positively insulting. If an official ventured to talk in that vein in the House of Lords, he would be at once brought to book by that body. But the Council of State is impotent and knows itself to be so. The country, however, will denounce the speech as unworthy of any responsible officer. One is surely entitled to expect more civility from an Army Chief.

Discourteous

The gist of General Chetwode's speech was that those in the Council who have no experience of war or military life had no business to criticise the Army Bill. This is an absurd view as it would place all Army matters beyond the criticism of men called upon by Government themselves to legislate. Moreover, the Army Chief's remarks were extremely discourteous and sound incredible. But here are his own words. Opposing an amendment by Mr. Sapru, urging the non-abolition of the Viceroy's Commission, General Chetwode said:

"What right had the mover and his friends to criticise so glibly the policy adopted by the Government on the considered advice of those who had spent the whole of their lives in the profession of arms and who had no political axe to grind. It was easy for the politician who was in no way responsible for the policy to criticise from his armchair or the floor of a political assembly, who would be the first to cry out if riots like that at Agra affect the safety of their homes and efficient troops were not available to put them down.....Had the mover and his friends ever heard the whiz of the bullet down a frontier valley. Had they seen faces going blanch when death in ugly shapes was taking toll of their ranks? Then who were they to say in what manner the Government should train young officers in the Indian Army? Did the members of the opposition think that officers of this sort would be created over night by a stroke of the pen or by the speeches of politicians or the minority report by somebody or other on the Committee? Do he and his friends think that a war-worn and war-wise nation like the British who won their Empire at the point of the sword all these years, are to be turned aside by armchair critics when we are making the greatest experiment in history and when we are still responsible for the consequence of that experiment to the millions of people in India?"

Language like this, used in a legislative chamber is surely the limit of discourtesy. And the official who uses it dare to do so because he is not really responsible to the people of India. That the Commander-in-Chief has himself realised that he committed a grave political blunder is evident from the changed tone of his speech on Thursday. But the only true 'amende honorable' for the blunder will be the expunging of the objectionable passages from his Wednesday's speech.

Untenable Plea

The debate on the Bill on Thursday was remarkable chiefly for the President's ruling on an amendment exactly similar to that which had been moved in the Assembly by Sir Abdur Rahim and which had been ruled to be quite in order by Sir Shanmukham Chetty. But Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy ruled that the amendment was quite out of order. His chief objection to the amendment may be stated in his own words as follows:

"The conferment of equal status and powers of command, rank and precedence on the Indian Commissioned Officers will enable him to exercise such powers over a British Officer of the Indian Army who is his junior in standing and rank, though the latter may be subject to the English Army Act. The English Army Act does not contemplate or recognise the exercise of rank, command, etc., over him by such an officer. By virtue of the proposed provision, a new class of officers is created to whom a British Officer governed by the Army Act may in certain cases be subordinated while such subordination did not exist under the English Army Act. It will be seen, therefore, that the amendment undoubtedly relates to the status and opportunities and precedence, etc., of the British Officers in the Indian Army,—they are provided for in the amendment—and therefore, as the amendment of the Army Act, it is 'ultra vires' under section 65 (i) (d) of the Government of India Act. I will now deal in some detail with section 71 of the Army Act to which my brother president in the other House has made reference."

The President's plea seems to us to be utterly untenable. There may be a thousand and one contingencies not contemplated by the Army Act and not provided against by it. So long as any position is not directly or by implication provided against by the Act, it cannot be declared as being against the Act. That Act makes it possible for a British Officer to be subordinate to another, British or Indian, as the case may be, according to the rules of seniority. It is the President's ruling that seeks in effect to interpolate a provision in the Act to the effect that a British Officer shall not be subordinate to an Indian. This is both irregular and objectionable as giving statutory sanction to racial prejudice in the Army, where at least merit alone should count. An objectionable Bill like the present one can become law only with the help of official and semi-official votes. The public will continue to condemn it.

An Insulting Suggestion

Doctor Deshmukh has done well to contradict all suggestions of the withdrawal of a Congress candidate from the fight for the Assembly seats in Bombay. We deprecate such rumours, however started, not because they are likely to do any serious harm to the Congress or its candidates but because they are unfair to the voters. There was, of course, never any question of the Congress withdrawing any one of its candidates; but what is still more ridiculous is that claims of non-Congressmen should be urged merely on grounds of ability and efficiency. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta may be intellectually brilliant and mentally well-equipped. But he is not of the Congress, indeed, he revels in attacking it. He is, therefore, not entitled to Congress support.

No one can deny the intellectual qualities of, for instance, Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden. But can any one dream of the British Labour Party even considering for a moment a proposal that the Party's nominee should retire in favour of a MacDonald or a Snowden? To suggest that a Congress candidate should retire in favour of one who has always defied Congress and whose very candidature is avowedly in defiance of it is to offer an insult to the organisation. No man is great enough—much less is Mr. Jamnadas Mehta—before whom the Indian National Congress can be made to bend so that he may climb to the Assembly on its back.

PARSI NEW YEAR

Over One Grore Spent In Charity.

(By RUSTAM B. PAYMASTER, B.A., LL.B. Editor, 'Parsee Chronicle.')

The Parsees commence their New Year 1304 on Friday. This day ought properly to be called their Navroz Day and the previous day, the last of the expiring year Pateti. But originally, through ignorance, they called the New Year's Day Pateti which means 'day of penitence' that rings out the old year, while the new year is rung in at dawn the next day (Friday), which is the day of rejoicing.

Although the expiring year witnessed great depression in trade and business in the city, leading to retrenchment and unemployment the community maintained its reputation for benevolence and charity which broadly speaking came to a total of a crore of rupees.

Housing.

The chief want of the Parsees is cheap and healthy dwelling for their poor and middle classes. The late widow of Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia, Bai Jerbai, and her two sons, Sir Ness and Sir Khusrow Wadias, have by this time spent, or partly propose to spend, in all 98 lakhs of rupees for this purpose. In March last the Khusrow Baug at Colaba providing buildings for the poorer classes at a cost of 27 lakhs, was thrown open and other buildings, more commodious, for middle class Parsees are to be erected in the same compound at a cost of Rs. 52 lakhs.

Relief Of Unemployment.

With a view to relieve unemployment active measures are being taken in various directions. A 'hunar-shala' or institute for teaching arts and crafts was started four years ago at Gowalia Tank. Mr. Kavasji Jalbhai Seth has expressed his definite intention of devoting the sum of about Rs. 12 lakhs, realised by the compulsory acquisition of a wady in the Fort, to the same purpose and another Parsi lady, belonging to the Gamadia family, has resolved to set apart a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs, to be gradually increased to 15 lakhs, for a Parsi work-house, under the supervision of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay. It is intended to provide sanitary dwellings for accommodating 1,200 poor Parsis out of this sum and to utilise at the same time the moderate rents, realised from the tenants, towards the maintenance of the work-class to be started on the most approved principles. Dr. Jal Pheroze Balsara Ph.D., Joint Secretary of the Parsi Panchayet, has strongly advocated the provision of such dwellings accommodating 600 poor Parsi families of working classes, before relieving unemployment.

Pooling Resources.

A number of charitable trusts in the community have been giving doles to poor Parsis. Advantage is taken of two or more trusts at the same time by poor applicants. To prevent this, and thus meet needs of a wider circle of applicants, at the instance of the Parsi Panchayet, some of the important Parsi charity trusts have agreed to form a central body to pool their resources and distribute help through that agency, principally to Parsi students for higher education. The trusts concerned will co-operate in scrutinizing the applications and awarding funds to deserving students. Twelve charity funds have already joined in the scheme. This is a right step towards the organisation of Parsi Charity.

Mr. Markham's Advice.

About two years ago Sir Rattan Tata Charity Trustees had invited Mr. S. F. Markham, an expert, to advise the community in putting their charities on a scientific basis. He visited the Parsi Hunar Shala and suggested that a distinct separation should be made between its two main objectives of providing technical training for the young and workhouse accommodation and facilities for the old and feeble.

Technical Education.

Mrs. Hamabai Jehangir Mehta, the sister of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit, second Bart., has given the sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for sending Parsee students for qualifying themselves in higher technical education to Europe. She has also donated two lakhs and a half for the construction of an Agiary (fire-temple for perform-

(Continued on page 7.)

THE PATNA DECISION

Congressmen Will Go Into The Legislatures To Stiffen Resistance To Vested Interests And Accelerate And Facilitate The Accomplishment Of Swaraj

By Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.

II.

It is customary on occasions like these for a party seeking the suffrage of the electors to place their programme before the country. The Congressmen in the legislature cannot obviously have any policy distinct from that of the Congress. They will be guided by the Congress and their activities must be regulated by the fundamentals governing Congress activity. It is necessary to state concisely and remind the people of the basic principles of the Congress.

National Demands

The Congress has solemnly and unmistakably accepted the goal of real and complete independence and it cannot and will not be satisfied with anything less than what all Congressmen declared to be their objective from thousands of platforms on the 26th of January 1930. The goal includes unfettered national control over the Army, Defence forces, External affairs, Fiscal and Commercial matters and Finance and economic policy. Free India should be left free to make its choice between voluntary partnership and severance of British connection. The Congress does not repudiate any just obligations but it adheres to its resolution to subject "the financial transactions of the British Government in India to scrutiny and to examine and assess the obligations to be undertaken by India or England." The Congress is fully convinced that the remedy for and the relief from, the innumerable ills and disabilities from which our countrymen are suffering is to be found only in Purna Swaraj and to that one end it is determined to direct all its energies.

Constructive Aspect

The above represents one aspect of Purna Swaraj. We may call it the external or negative aspect. There is another—the constructive and internal aspect, which is still more important as the concrete culmination of national endeavour. What will be the tangible shape of Swaraj? What palpable advantages apart from the satisfaction of national sentiment will accure from it? The Congress has devoted careful attention to this question and it has formulated an answer in simple terms in the Karachi resolution.

End Of Exploitation

The National Congress is the mouthpiece of the Indian people and it claims the privilege of serving the entire nation and working for the greatest good of the whole of the Indian community without any exception. There need not be any misconception as to what the expression Indian people denotes or connotes. More than nine out of every ten inhabitants of India live in villages and ninety-nine out of a hundred belong to what are commonly described as "masses." Anything that conduces to the betterment and emancipation of ninety-nine out of a hundred must be undoubtedly beneficial to the nation and should be acceptable to all true nationalists who stand for the country and not for any selfish or class interests. Nationalism is not a hollow expression and it loudly calls for sacrifices from those who have for the benefit of those who have not. If a capitalist claims to be a nationalist, he will have to place the interests of labour in the forefront. If a zemindar is wedded to nationalism he will have to give the foremost place in his thoughts and aspirations to the tenantry. If he is a big zemindar, it should be difficult for him to enjoy with equanimity the fruits of the toil of a large body of his starving countrymen whose fate is little better than that of serfs and he should consider it essential in the interests of the healthy growth of the nation to share his plenty with them and to raise their status. Similarly a patriotic factory-owner should desire and favour such system as will ensure to the vast army of workmen an adequate share of the profits and a voice in the management. Political constitutions are in a large measure mere instruments for economic and national welfare of the community and political freedom will lose much of its charm and all its virtue, if it did not aim at ending the exploitation of the masses and ensuring real economic freedom of the starving millions.

Non-Communal Attitude

The Congress cannot overlook the injustice of the present sys-

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

HONOURING ITSELF

We are gratified to learn that, inspite of the ugly exhibition that some of them made of themselves recently, the Congress councillors united to vote an address of welcome to be presented to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. European and nominated Councillors were bound to oppose the resolution. And a majority of Muslims were naturally expected to support it. But what really is an agreeable surprise is that only two Mussalmans were found to side with men whose votes defeated the Muslim candidate for the Mayoralty. We congratulate the Corporation. By deciding to present an address to one of the greatest and noblest among Indian patriots that Corporation is really honouring itself and, incidentally, publicly giving expression to what the people of India think about unsubstantiated official allegations against the Frontier leader.

HITLER'S LATEST

Herr Hitler has at last begun to realise that conciliatory discretion is much the better part of Nazi valour. His address to the Nazi Congress at Nauremberg is a significant admission that the so-called "Revolution" has gone far enough. Herr Hitler has presumably been influenced by three factors: the alarming determination of the comparatively very large minority that did not vote for him, the anxiety of industrialists and financiers who, after all, are the real masters and the perfectly just fears of Saarlanders. Be that as it may, the change in policy that he foreshadows are welcome. But they are welcome not without a substantial element of scepticism. Such an announcement had been anticipated some time ago. But as the "New Statesman" of London pertinently asked on that occasion: "Can the leopard change his spots?" We shall wait and see.

DIE-HARD IMPUDENCE.

The Official Tories are, as we know, clever men doing the same thing in a more elegant manner. They would, therefore, not accept "the olive branch" to be offered by Sir Henry Page-Croft. And then, they have, if recent reports are true, already achieved "party unity" in a large measure by securing modifications in the White Paper satisfactory to moderates among the Die-Hards. They can afford to ignore the irreconcilables. It is, therefore, very probable that the resolution of Sir Henry Page-Croft, who is rather patently anxious to save his face, will be rejected. But its fate, whatever it is, will make no difference to India. This country, by the way, sympathises with Sir Henry in his eager protest that Die-Hards are "not reactionaries," because they are ready "to grant" self-government to the Provinces. Whether or no they are reactionaries they are certainly impudent.

MAHARASHTRA POLITICS.

Several Congress politicians in Maharashtra have often displayed a most regrettable spirit of defiance towards higher Congress authorities, and that spirit has recently called forth a vicious reaction upon themselves and their organisations. To prevent strife in connection with the Assembly elections Mr. Aney and Mr. Kelkar made a Pact on behalf of the Congress and the Democratic Swaraj Party respectively. But it appears that since Mr. Aney's resignation from the Parliamentary Board, certain prominent members of the D. S. Party have in various ways violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the Pact. And the whole question is likely to be vehemently discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to be held on Sunday next at Ahmednagar. Whatever shape the controversy may take, we hope all loyal Congressmen in Maharashtra will band together to resist every blow against the Congress from within or without.

THEY ARE ALL ALIKE.

The Bombay Branch of the European Association is reported to have made it clear at its extraordinary general meeting held on Tuesday that it is quite one with other branches in demanding certain safeguards in the proposed transfer of Law and Order in the provinces under the new Reforms. The main safeguard is the reservation of those branches of the police which deal with "subversive crime." There need not have been any doubt about the attitude of any branch of the Association regarding this point and several others calculated to whittle down whatever measure of autonomy that may be proposed to be given to the provinces. Nor need one have any doubt about the implications of the safeguard demanded by the Association as it may continue to be easy for the Governor to brand even such legitimate activities as the boycott of foreign cloth as subversive crime. The Europeans will naturally put up as stiff a fight for vested interests as possible. That is not at all surprising, nor will it be an evil if it stiffens the determination of those who are determined to come into their own.

-PRESS VIEWS-

End It

Now Sir Shanmukham Chetty can see for himself what Ottawa has done for India. Due to that, India's Customs revenue has declined and we have not recovered the lost ground in exports, due to the weakening of our foreign markets. If in spite of the experiences of the last 2 years, there is any one indeed to speak for the Ottawa Agreement, he must be surely one who has not India's interest at heart. It is the duty of the Government to give the six months' notice for termination of the Agreement.—"New Orissa."

A True Patriot

We are protesting against the restrictions imposed on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan by the Frontier and the Punjab Governments. But far from uttering a word of protest, the Khan Saheb considers them as blessings in disguise, for, as he said, these restrictions had forbidden his entry into his own province but had "given him opportunity to work in other parts of India. "A true patriot can work under the most adverse of circumstances. Harassments do not damp their ardour but only inspire them with greater courage and determination.—"A. B. Patrika."

Freight War

Whether the object of the war now being waged on the coast is mutual annihilation of the participants or the whole campaign is a subtle move for the destruction of Indian industries, there is no uncertainty as to what the practical result of the fight is. With freight rates so low, Indian companies with limited resources will soon be forced to abandon the struggle. Neither the Indian public nor the Government of India can afford to contemplate such a contingency with equanimity. The building up of a mercantile marine of our own is a legitimate aspiration, but so far Government have done absolutely nothing to encourage Indian shipping. But when a small marine has been built by unofficial Indian enterprise, is it not the duty of the Government to see that it is not wiped out of existence by cut-throat competition? With all their pre-occupations about granting further concessions to British trade in India and the extension of Ottawa preferences, it is to be hoped that the Government will have time to consider a minor matter like the annihilation of smaller Indian shipping concerns.—"Hindustan Times."

Sir Philip Chetwode has supplied the explanatory details, so to speak, that we missed yesterday. In a moving and eloquent speech full of "whizzing bullets" and withering scorn to bleach and blanche the faces of Indian politicians His Excellency said that the British Nation "won their Empire at the point of the sword and have kept it by the sword all these years."

Even if we could, we wouldn't question the veracity of the man of the sword. As a matter of fact, however, we entirely agree with the Commander-in-Chief.

* * * *

Sir Fazli Husain too agrees, we think. But truth being disconcerting, Sir Fazli must be a bit disconcerted.

Disconcerted, but not deeply hurt. Oh, No. He is rather proud of the Empire which the British Nation won and keep by the sword.

* * * *

Leaving Sir Fazli to sort out his emotions—you see, the sword business implies non-recognition of Sir Fazli's own services—we wonder if Sir Philip, an officer appointed by the Crown, is quite justified in handing over, as it, were, His Majesty the King's Empire to the British Nation. What do Anglo-Indian experts, who alone understand the British Constitution, say to this?

* * * *

Maharashtra Congress leaders complain, says a special correspondent, that the Poona Congress-Democrat Pact was "very unceremoniously" broken by Messrs. Keikar, Bhopatkar and Jamnadas Mehta.

Broken it was, but no ceremony was needed, because the action was merely one of a long series inaugurated years ago with, we hope, due ceremony.

* * * *

An M.L.A. from the Punjab gave a lunch at Simla in honour of the Home Member and expressed his great wish to see Sir Henry Craik in the gubernatorial gadi of the Punjab. Not, of course, at once; that would have seriously displeased Sir Herbert Emerson. But at the culmination of the Home Member's term of his present office.

The point of the joke is that Sir Henry took the M.L.A. quite seriously although the latter was merely seeking to emphasize more aptly his tribute to a Home Member.

Sir Henry may rest assure that when, on the expiry of Sir Herbert Emerson's Governorship, Sardar Harbhans Sing Brar, M.L.A., welcomes his successor at a lunch, he will have forgotten all about poor old Craik.

* * * *

Of the two Muslim Councillor's of the Calcutta Corporation who joined their European and nominated colleagues in opposing an address to Khan Abdul Ghaffar one was Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin.

One of the three or four reasons for this attitude is that the Khan Bahadur was actuated by a sporting desire to make up for leading the Mayoral agitation in opposition to European and nominated Councillors.

* * * *

"The capitalist system is, as a matter of fact, as pointed out in a very thoughtful article in 'Foreign Affairs' by Sir Norman Angell, collapsing" says the 'Leader' of Allahabad.

Then why seek to prop it up, brother?

* * * *

"Did anyone call while I was out?" the junior partner asked his diminutive office boy.

The boy looked thoughtful.

"Oh, yes, sir," he replied. "A man called and said he wanted to give you a black eye."

The junior partner gasped.

"Gracious!" he exclaimed. "And what did you say?"

"I said I was sorry you were out, sir," said the boy offhandedly.

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS ON SEPT. 16.

B. P. C. C. Invites Nominations For Seven Seats

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee notify that the election of the seven members to the A.I.C.C. by the members of the B.P.C.C. for the ensuing year will be held on Sunday, the 16th September, 1934, at the Congress House.

The voting shall be by the process known as "single transferable".

The polling time shall be from 8 a.m. (S.T.) to 2 p.m. (S.T.) continuously.

The candidates desiring to contest this election shall send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the B.P.C.C. so as to reach the office of the B.P.C.C. on or before Friday, the 14th September, at or before 10 a.m. (S.T.).

Nomination form is available at the Congress House.

NEW B. P. C. C. TO MEET ON 16th.

Important Developments Likely

Important developments are likely to take place as a result of the decision of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which met on Thursday evening at the Congress House, to hold the general meeting of the newly elected members of the Committee and the election of the All-India Congress Committee on the 16th instant. The decision was taken despite it is understood, opposition of some of the members of the Council which met in camera.

It was generally believed that the Council would consider the reports of Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr Nagindas Master, the two Fact Finding Officers appointed by it to inquire into the complaints about the recent elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. But the pressmen who were eagerly awaiting the decision of the Council on the election complaints, were given the information that the Council did not consider or discuss the reports of the Fact Finding Officers, but decided to hold the annual general meeting of the newly-elected members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on September 16 and hold the election to the All-India Congress Committee on the same day. The Council also decided to invite nominations from those who wished to contest the A.I.C.C. elections till the 14th instant.

It appears that, when the above proposition was placed before the Council, objections were raised by some of the members who urged that as the elections to the B.P.C.C. were under dispute and had been the subject of prolonged inquiry for the past few days, the general meeting of the B.P.C.C. and the elections to the A.I.C.C. should be postponed. The majority, however, though otherwise.

According to the rules of the B.P.C.C. the new office bearers are to be elected at the first general meeting of the newly elected members of the B.P.C.C. and they alone are entitled to vote for candidate contesting the A.I.C.C. seats. The effect of the decision of the Council of the B.P.C.C. will be that in the event of the facts of the election disputes justifying re-elections in some of the wards or any one of them, the properly elected members of those wards or the particular Ward when a re-election might be ordered will not have the opportunity to contest for any office or membership of the Council of the B.P.C.C. and to exercise their votes in the election of representatives to the All-India Congress Committee.

To-day's Sub-Committee Meetings

(Through the Publicity Bureau)

The following Sub-Committees will meet at the Congress House on Friday (To-day) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) Requirements Sub-Committee; and on Saturday the 8th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) General Purposes Sub-Committee.

ABDUL GAFFAR NAGAR CONSTRUCTION

Time For Returning Tenders Extended

(Through the Publicity Bureau.)

In order to have sufficient time to the intending Tenderers to submit tenders with proper calculations, time for returning the tenders is extended to 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 10th September, 1934.

TRAINING CLASS FOR VOLUNTEERS

Opened At Kapole Vyayam Shala

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee.)

A Volunteers Training Class was opened on Monday last at Kapole Vyayam Shala, opposite Madhav Baug. About 150 volunteers, who had been enrolled in the "C" Ward were present, on the occasion.

Due to shortage of space several applications had to be withheld for another training class that is proposed to be opened very shortly. Of the 80 applications selected for the training class, six were rejected on medical examination. The class is in charge of Mr. V R Modak, who was the assistant to the Camp Commandant of the Officer's Training Camp at Jinnah Hall.

The Training classes are being conducted daily between 9-15 and 10-30 p.m. and 6 a.m. to 7-30 a.m. Mr Gajendranath Sharman, presided on the occasion of the opening of the training class.

NO CASTE IN CONGRESS.

In requesting Mr Motichand Kapadia to formally perform the opening ceremony, Mr. Sharman said: that in the Congress they knew no caste or creed. They were all one and had to work as one man. That meant discipline and he declared that without discipline nothing could be achieved. He impressed upon the volunteer cadets the necessity to sink all sectional differences and consider themselves as soldiers of freedom only.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Membership will finally close on September 15th at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

ENROL IMMEDIATELY

or

You will have to buy tickets of Rs. 100 or more each.

You can become a member by paying Rs. 25 only.

WANTED DISCIPLINE.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia in addressing the volunteers narrated his experiences of foreign countries. To his great surprise he found that the countries he had visited in Europe presented a marked contrast to their own. There in Europe, the sense of discipline was very great, and every individual, however big he may be, had to submit to the social discipline, which contributed to their success in the world. What he wanted the volunteers to realise was the weakness of an organisation or a country was due not to the lack of enthusiasm in the people but a sense of discipline. Discipline should be their watch word, and in whatever task they were engaged they ought to show by their conduct what discipline could do to make the task easy and efficient. He also told the volunteers that the present session of the Congress was being held in this city after a lapse of eighteen years. There was, no knowing when another session of the Congress would meet in this city. But he could say this much namely that the present session of the Congress was being held in this city as a tribute to the sacrifices of this city in the struggle for freedom. This tribute would be worthy only if the volunteers showed their disciplined response to the call of the Congress, and made it the most unique session even held in the history of the Congress. The success of the Congress Session the speaker concluded, would largely depend upon the discipline and efficiency of the volunteers' organisation.

C. WARD'S SERVICES.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Officiating G.O.C., remarked that the "C" Ward, which had stood by the Congress in its hour of trial, had maintained the same fervour and enthusiasm for the cause of the Congress. He regretted that the limited accommodation at the Kapole Vyayam Shala necessitated the reservation of a number of applicants for another training class to be opened shortly. In the mean time those who had not yet enrolled themselves as volunteers could do so at the Offices of the "C" Ward District Congress Committee or at the Congress House, so that the next training class that would be opened would be the biggest.

FOR CADETS AND OFFICERS

All cadets and officers who have either completed their training or taking training in the different Wards of the City and at the Congress House are required to be present at the Congress House on Sunday at 6-25 a.m. (S.T.) sharp. A route march will begin at 6-30 a.m. sharp.

GANDHI JAYANTI & KHADI SALES

Spinners' Association Secretary's Appeal

Mr. V. V. Jerajani, Agent, All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay Branch, Bombay, writes:—

In response to our appeal to various marcantile associations and other institutions of the city to appoint special committees from amongst their members to popularise sales of khadi by canvassing khadi orders through khadi Hundies during the period of the forthcoming Gandhi Birth day anniversary celebrations, sympathetic replies have been received. It is hereby hoped that those institutions and associations who have as yet not appointed their committees, would please expedite keeping in view the fast approaching occasion.

The honorary Secretary of the Seeds' Traders association, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay has addressed the following letter to the agent of A. I. S. A.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular dated 15-8-34 in connection with forthcoming Gandhi Jayanti. I have to state that your circular was placed before the meeting of the members of the managing committee of our Association. The following sub-committee consisting of Sjts. Girdharbhai Jagjivan, Bhogilal Dolatchand and Bapulal Ramchand has been appointed to do all possible help to you in the matter.

If all associations take up this work in righ earnest it would become much easier to sell Khadi worth Rs. two lacs.

G. O. C. MEETS TRAINED CADETS

Says He Expects From Them Perfect Discipline

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee)

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the General Officer Commanding, the Congress Volunteers met the Cadets, trained in the First Officers' Training Camp. The G.O.C. shook hands with each one of the cadets and had a personal talk with them.

In the course of an address to them, he said that he expected from them perfect discipline. He was sorry that he had not the opportunity to have had personal contact with everyone of them, but he would try to know each one of them before long. When they were selected as officers they should not think that they were in any way superior to an ordinary volunteer. On the contrary everyone was a comrade.

Even the G.O.C. was a comrade to everyone in the volunteer force. While on duty and on field he expected perfect discipline and obedience from every-one of them. He assured the Officer-Cadets that he would not do anything without consulting his officers. He hoped that each one of them would be ready to bear the responsibility of earning a good name for the forthcoming session of the Congress.

JOIN RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Bombay Congress Session Most Momentous

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee).

There is only a week now within which to enrol oneself as a member of the Congress Reception Committee.

From the indications of the general political trend in all parts of the country this year's session promises to attract record attendance of delegates and visitors from all over the country. Meeting as the Congress does after three years of struggle added significance is attached to its deliberations on the issues that confront the people. In fact, from all reports the Bombay Session is looked upon as the most momentous. No citizen can afford to lose the unique opportunity of being a witness to the deliberations of the plenary session of this great national organisation, which embodies in itself the highest hopes and noblest aspirations of the nation, at close quarters. This is possible if one becomes a member of the Reception Committee by paying Rs. 25/ or as a visitor by paying a much larger amount as admission fee. As has already been announced, no enrolment to the Reception Committee will be made after the 15th inst. Therefore those of the citizens as have not joined the Reception Committee by paying Rs. 25/ are requested to do so without any further delay. To delay in this case is to invite sure disappointment

WANTED A LEADER AND A PLAN

For Regeneration Of Parsi Race

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA.)

Where are those Parsis of yore—men of bold and benevolent action? In their place, we notice a growing number of talkers and scribblers—without vim or vision, or a burning desire to elevate their community and country. They talk of a (1) Parsi public school, (2) Parsi Academy, (3) Paris poly-technic institute, (4) Parsi museum, (5) Parsi mill and (6) Parsi agricultural colony. Years are rolling, and their tall talk has borne no fruit! They have spent tons of money and yet unemployment is growing; poverty is on the increase; and the vitality of the younger generation is sapped! And why so? To tell the plain truth, Parsis today are practictally leaderless, drifting without a chart, and faced with rocks and shoals of depression, competition and internal dissension!

WANTED A ROOSEVELT OR REZA, STALIN OR KEMAL PASHA!

For the protection and regeneration of this ancient race, what are wanted to-day are a leader like Roosevelt or Reza Shah, Stalin or Kemal Pasha; and a Five-Year Plan for immediate adoption. What these great men have achieved for America and Persia, for Russia and Turkey, we are noticing with amazement and envy. As Parsis are not blessed today with such a towering personality, let them convene a Conference and appoint a Committee of Action to (1) remodel their schools and institutions, (2) reorganise their charities, (3) revive agriculture, and help those, who are the victims of sowcars; (4) revitalise village schools, (5) invite experts like Visheshwarayya for starting agricultural schools, colony and work house, (6) overhaul your orphanages, your "Hoonarshala" and your dole system, (7) and convert your lifeless, aimless, listless schools, associations and institutions into humming centres of scientific and manual training, of home industry and of human service! God speed, Parsis!

HITLER'S REPLY TO 4 MILLION GERMANS

Next Attack To Shatter Non-Nazis

NUREMBERG, Sept. 5.

Herr Hitler's proclamation at the Nazi Congress stated:

"We only smile when enemies, especially outside the Reich, take pleasure in the four million negative votes in the recent plebiscite. Our next attack will shatter this small non-Nazi remnant. The foremost task of the Nazi programme is to extend the power of the movement. We shall crush any attempts to conspire against the leadership of the Nazi movement.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED

BAGHDAD, Sept. 5.

The royal decree has been issued ordering the dissolution of Parliament and general election date whereof is not yet fixed.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT'S DECISION HEARTENS EMPLOYERS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

President Roosevelt's decision to appoint the mediation board has heartened the employers.

Mr. Sloan declared that any board appointed by the President would receive their utmost respect, and should prove a medium for enlightening the public regarding the real situation.

PARSI NEW YEAR

(Continued from page 6)

ing ceremonies) on the principle of the seasonal calculation of the year, known as the 'Fasli', method, instead of the present defective calculation that omits a quarter of a day's length over the 365 days of the year.

Parsi Public School.

The late Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior) had set apart the sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for a public school at Poona on the principle of Harrow and Eton. A site has been secured and the institution will be a 'fait accompli' shortly.

For relief of unemployment, Dr. M. E. Pavri, and Messrs. Pheroze Gazdar and Rustam J. Vimadalal have started a fund called Parsi 'Bekari' Fund which distributed Rs. 38,000 among the needy Parsis who have been thrown out of work in these times of depression.

The Parsi Panchayet.

Coming to other charities dispensed during the year, the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet, who administer funds amounting to crores, have this year received nearly seven lakhs of additional funds from wealthy donors and up-country Anjumans, who have implicit confidence in their administration. The N. M. Wadia Trustees administer separately funds amounting to nearly a crore of rupees and give the benefit of the large income derived therefrom in a cosmopolitan spirit, as directed by the munificent settler. There are other such trusts, though a smaller scale, like the Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia Trust, managed by Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia, the Kerrawala Trust, the Gimi Kaka, Ardeshir Patel and Pestanji Patel trusts, that scrupulously dispense their large incomes among the poor of the community. Mr. B. N. Boyce of Mysore has set apart this year three lakhs and a quarter towards communal charities.

Oothamna Charities.

Not only wealthy but also middle-class Parsees subscribe large sums on the Oothamna or third day's ceremonies in honour of their dead relatives and friends, part of which are given out of the estates of the deceased themselves. At the Oothamna of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior) Bart., over two lakhs were subscribed. Similarly the Barla family subscribed a lakh and a half. More than two lakhs of rupees in all must have been subscribed in smaller sums by a number of Parsees at the Oothamna ceremonies.

The Bharda Charity.

The widow and daughter of the late educationist, Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda, who died in 1921 has in June last presented to the newly-formed Adult Association the splendid library of the deceased with a handsome donation for its maintenance.

Bihar Earthquake.

The Parsis have not been slow in contributing large sums for the benefit of sufferers from the Bihar earthquake. The Tatas donated 2 lakhs besides providing tin sheds and blankets of the value of half a lakh. The trustees of the late Sir Dorab Tata came forward with their donation of Rs. 50,000. Several other wealthy Parsis have also generously subscribed towards the Earthquake Fund and even men of moderate means have not been slow in contributing their mite. The late Mr. Jamsetji R. Saklatwala of Calcutta left lakhs of rupees out of which his trustees have subscribed Rs. 75 thousand towards the Parsi Tower of Silence Fund. In a far distant city like Rangoon the sum of Rs. 40,000 was given for building the "Parsi" Community Hall" there.

The sum of nearly Rs. 14,000 was subscribed to by several donors towards the Sir Rattan Tata Industrial School conducted by the lady workers of the Stree-Zartoshti Mandal who have been doing very useful social work unostentatiously.

A Parsi Mill.

The tale of minor benefactions it would be long to tell. I shall now close by referring to the proposal put forward by certain kindly-disposed Parsis, of starting a mill in Bombay conducted in all its various departments only by Parsees thereby relieving unemployment. It is to be seen whether men will be found to work as mill-workers from the community, habituated as its poor classes are to receiving doles from various charitable trusts. The heart of a community that cares so much for its unfortunate poor must, indeed, be sound. Let us hope there will be more sensible and better organised charity in the coming year.

The ninth session of the Far Eastern Congress of Tropical Medicine will be held in October at Nanking, China and will be attended by delegates from all over the world.

Spindale Mayor Calls For Troops

U. S. STRIKE SPREADS

Twenty Persons Shot At Trion In Clash With Workers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

The latest independent survey of the strike situation shows that 325,000 operatives are on strike.

Mr. Sloan admits that the strike is gaining ground.

He says that the number of factories which were open yesterday have been closed to-day, and others are being forced to close through intimidation.

TROOPS CALLED OUT

Clash With Strikers

NEW YORK, September 6.

The latest estimate of the cotton textile strikers now is at least 3,40,000. Nine are already killed in affrays since the strike began. Five of these occurred at Honepath, South Carolina, where the strikers came into collision with the fiying squad of employees, who insisted on their right to continue working, notwithstanding the strike call.

In North Carolina, three Companies of State Militia were sent to Marion, two to concord with a machine-gun troop.

The State Militia was also sent to Warren, Rhode Island, where the police used tear-gas in conflict with strikers who, however, succeeded in forcing a factory employing 800 to close down.

Mr. Gorman, the Yorkshire-born Chairman of the Strike Committee, denounced the shooting and flashed them a message, "Strike a magnificent success. Stand your ground. Maintain strict discipline. Move into factories still operating stop Anyone working now, is a worse enemy than bosses. Get factories closed."—Reuter.

CANNOT BE CALLED BRIBERY

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

Following the revelation of an agreement between Messrs. Vickers and the Electric Boat Company of America regarding the building of submarines, a sensational evidence was given to-day before the Senate Committee of Enquiry into the relations between United States' armament manufacturers and the foreign arms firms.

The officials of the Electric Boat Company admitted they had paid commissions for the South American business, but they did not think that it could be called bribery.

Mr. L. Y. Spear, Vice-President of the Company declared that in order to do business with South America "You had to grease the ways."

Letters were read showing that Commander Aubry, the Peruvian representative of the Electic Boat Company, had unsuccessfully tried to get himself appointed as the Peruvian delegate to the meeting in connection with the Disarmament Conference of 1925.

Commander Aubry wrote to the Company saying he would urge that there should be no quotas in the submarine construction in South America and that the submarine should be classed as a defensive weapon.

Replying to a question Mr. Spear declared that the policy of of United States was to have the South American countries well-equipped with ships of American type, so that in the event of a war their aid as allies would be greater.

Follow Frontier Gandhi's Example

SERVICE OF CONGRESS—A PRIVILEGE

The opening ceremony of the Congress Reception Committees, Volunteers Training Class of "A" Ward was performed by Mr. S. A. Brelvi on Thursday evening at Bhugwan Bhuvan, Mint Road.

In asking Mr. Brelvi to declare the Training Class open Mr. Mulraj Karsondas said that the volunteers formed the most important part of the Congress organization and the success of the next session of the Congress would largely depend on the work that they did.

UNIQUE ORGANIZATION

Mr. Brelvi in declaring the class open said that the service which the volunteers were expected to render to the Congress constituted a privilege of which any Indian should be proud. The Congress of which they were a part was the largest non-official organization in the world and its commands were cheerfully and willingly obeyed over a larger area than was the case with any other popular organization in the world. And it was a unique organization in one important respect, namely, that the weapons its soldiers used were not weapons that harmed or destroyed human beings but being what they were—Non-violence, Truth and Love—promoted peace and harmony and co-operation among nations as well as individuals.

MISSION OF CONGRESS

For centuries the nations of the world had been vainly seeking Peace. But the more they armed themselves against War, the more Peace eluded them. It was the mission of the Indian National Congress, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, not only to win freedom for India but also to demonstrate to the distracted and war-weary world that it was possible to adjust differences among nations as well as individuals without resort to violence. Whether the Congress succeeded in its mission or not would depend on those, who like the volunteers, served under its banner.

Whatever success the Congress had achieved during the last few years had mainly been due to the spirit of loyalty and sacrifice shown by the thousands of volunteers—woman as well as men.

IMMEDIATE TASK.

The immediate task before them was to make the forthcoming session of the Congress a success. It would again, mainly depend on the volunteers whether they fulfilled that task satisfactorily.

AN EXAMPLE.

The instructors of the class, Mr. Brelvi said, would tell them what duties they had to perform in connection with the Congress sessions and how to perform them. He would not anticipate those instructions. But he would place before them an example and appeal to them to follow it. There was, they knew, no better volunteer in the country than Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and the invaluable services that he had rendered to the country entitled him to the highest honour they could confer on any Indian. But what was his attitude towards the proposal to suggest his name for the presidentship of the Congress? He had appealed to those responsible for it to drop it because he said: "I am an humble volunteer and it is my ambition to end my days not as a General but as a volunteer." It was not his desire, Mr. Brelvi said, that they should not aspire to be commanders or leaders. But what he suggested to them was that if they wanted to serve the Congress truly, they should do so in the spirit inspiring Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan for only then would they justify their claim to higher offices. Concluding Mr. Brelvi asked the volunteers to consider it the proudest event in their life that they were privileged to serve the Congress and he hoped that by their work—their discipline, their unquestioning obedience to orders of their officers, their spirit of co-operation among themselves, and their unfailing courtesy and ready helplessness towards the thousands of delegates and visitors to the Congress session—they would prove that they were worthy of that privilege.

Plight Of Mill Clerks

AN APPEAL TO MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the midst of bigger questions, claiming public attention, it may, perhaps, appear futile, if not foolish, to refer to comparatively minor problems. The predicament of clerks in Bombay is one such problem, but my excuse in dealing with it is its growing acuteness.

Mill workers and clerks are probably two of the numerically biggest classes in Bombay. The former have their Union to watch their interest and there is the official labour legislation, which guarantees them certain minimum conditions of work. The welfare of clerks, however, seems to be nobody's concern, and strangely enough, the clerks themselves do not appear to have awakened to the gravity of the situation facing them.

The mill clerks particularly are the worst sufferers. In Government and other public offices, there are certain healthy service rules, which provide for working-hours, holidays, leave, provident fund, grades, increment and pension, etc. In mercantile circles, there is the annual Diwali bonus, besides the hope sometimes fulfilled of sharing in the business or starting a new one. The mill clerk has no such amenities. There is no stability even for the present, let alone any hope for the future. Drastic cuts and retrenchment has long been the order in this line. One can certainly understand such action on the part of mills that are losing, but the contagion apparently, has spread to well-conducted mills also, which, if they do not make any big profits, do not also make a loss.

As a check on this unhealthy tendency, I suggest the adoption and enforcement of standard rules, to be drafted on the lines of Government Service rules. Otherwise, in view of the rapidly increasing unemployment even amongst the well-educated, life's struggle, not only for those seeking employment, but even for those already in service, is sure to assume an alarming aspect. Already, employers are known to offer posts to the lowest bidder, and instances of bosses employing even graduates on Rs. 25 a month—a sum lower than the pay of a peon in their own offices,—are not wanting. And, to add insult to injury, these examples are exultantly cited by employers to silence other clerks, who may be justly dissatisfied with their lot and trying to improve it. The irony is heightened by the fact that these advocates of economy never think of giving up a portion at least of their high salary, in the interest of the mills they serve, but on the other hand actually strive for promotion for themselves!

A decent scale of pay and the provision for increment have been known to be the best ways of getting good work and best results even in commercial concerns. Exploitation of clerical labour, as indicated above, can do no ultimate good, though the present circumstances make it possible. Indian employers have much to learn in this respect from their counter-parts, in England, America and even in India.

I appeal, first to the bosses and employers, to take a humane view, instead of treating clerical labour as an economic question, and make it possible for their clerks to live decent lives. Next, I request the Millowners' Association to lay down standard rules for clerical employment. And, lastly, I would ask the legislatures and the Government to consider whether or not, certain legislation in this behalf, is not called for?—Yours etc.

"CLERK."

G. D. A. Examination

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The G.D.A. examination has been abolished from the year 1935 and that held in the month of April 1934, was the last under old regulations. The latest notification in the Bombay Government Gazette declares that the G.D.A. Board which, as per previous notification, was to be dissolved from the year 1935 is to function till July 1936. It is very painful for those who have failed at their first attempt to think that there is no other chance to try again. In view of the extension of the G.D.A. Board till July 1936, it will be quite within the bounds of reason to say that the Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Department, should reconsider the decision not to hold any further examination, having regard to the plight of students, who had only one and one attempt at the examination and also lower percentage of passes, i.e. (strict results). The Government's contention that the students have had timely notice of cancellation of the examination and that they should have joined the course early so as to obtain the benefit of two attempts is untenable. Because the students, who passed their matriculation in the year 1932 and desired to take up the course had no other alternative but to try their fortune at the 1934 examination. Despite the notice of cancellation of the examination they could not fill in terms for this course before matriculation, which is the minimum qualification required under old regulations.

Failure in such technical examination is not an uncommon thing and the Government of India should bring into their kind consideration the sad, pitiable lot of those students who did not secure pass at their first attempt.

I earnestly appeal to the eminent citizens of Bombay to bring pressure upon the Government of India and urge them the necessity of one or two supplementary chances to be given to the failed G.D.A. students.—Yours etc.,

B. R. TANAK.

Harijans And Y. M. C. A,

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Various types of work done by the Y. M. C. A. at different welfare centres in Bombay are being steadily brought to the notice of the public. The subordinate officers have been making frantic efforts to show some work to their own chiefs, the Municipality and the public.

The people with their folded hands and bent heads are made to repeat religious formulae and songs. On Saturday last, of all the centres in Bombay, Walpakhadi was selected for the celebration of "Jannasthami" It should be noted that this function was arranged in co-operation with a small sect which has been trying to perform certain rites in a special way with which all the residents of Walpakhadi are not concerned. We shall ask a simple question? How has Y. M. Christian Association, instead of looking after physical training education, medical relief and other welfare problems of the people found a sudden solicitude for the Hindu religion? Why was this solicitude absent for more than a year and a half?

Now we come to the most obejectionable part of the gathering In spite of many rumours that certain subordinate municipal officials were trying to bring pressure upon the people to help the Y. M. C. A., it was generally found that the higher Municipal officials were trying to help all who were anxious to work for the welfare of the people

In the Saturday function the popularity of the Y. M. C. A had gathered about seventy-five people out of the total population of one thousand five hundred individuals. Some had gone because of the religious ceremony, some had gone to see the "tamasha" and some had gone to see what was up in this move on the part of the Y. M. C. A. to celebrate the birth of Shri Krishna with not ten per cent. of the enthusiasm, fervour and expense with which they had celebrated the birth day anniversary of Jesus in December. The meeting was presided over by the Assistant Supervisor Mr Hussein. in the presence of Mr. Briant and other officials of the Y. M. C. A. About the close of the meeting a local Harijan was put up to ask, "How many of you here want the Y. M. C. A.?" This irrelevant question put in a religious meeting, under the threatening brow of a subordinate municipal official who held the bread of the people in his hands, took the thinking ones by surprise. This question was accompanied by references to other workers at Walpakhadi which was more objectionable. Hands were raised by some, mostly by children of seven and eight and by a particular section of the audiance.

This function raises a number of important questions. Are the subordinate Executive officers of the Municipality allowed to partake in functions where such tactics are employed? I must say that I have nothing against Mr. Hussein who is a very popular officer with the people. It is most likely that he did not know that he would be put in such an awkward situation by the Y. M. C. A. and the speaker in question. But as the president of the meeting it was his duty to disallow such controversial tactics and propaganda against others on such an occasion

It is alway a convention in all countries that subordinate executive officials do not take part in public and social functions as they are likely thus indirectly to exert some pressure and influence upon the people as they control the very source of their existence. I know such a convention does some injustice to men like Mr. Hussein who take interest in the welfare of the people but it is necessary in order to prevent the exploitation of their goodness by others.—Yours, etc.,

J. KAUL.

BENARES SOCIALISTS MEETING

Delegates To Coming Conference

BENARES, September 6.

A meeting of the Socialist Party was held here in the Congress Committee office when over 50 leading Socialists were present. After the election of the members of the Executive Committee and office-bearers many important subjects were discussed. Thereafter delegations were selected to participate in the forthcoming Socialist Conference which is to be held at Cawnpur on September 8 and 9

Shri Narendardevji Shri Sri Prakesaji and Dr. Chandra Dutt Kandeya, Prof. Sashi Vidyapith are the delegates from Benares who are going to attend the Conference.—United Press

"STOP ANIMAL SACRIFICE"

Fasting Andhra Congressman Organising Satyagraha

POLICE MOBILISE IN GUNTUR VILLAGE

MANGALAGIRI, September 6.

Protesting against animal sacrifice, to appease the goddess during festival, Mr. Koti Reddi, a prominent Congressman is fasting for the last 6 days.

Next week a Jatara will be held when the sacrifice is expected. Koti Reddi is organising Satyagraha.

The Police are being mobilized to prevent any clash.—United Press.

SITUATION AT AGRA IMPROVING

AGRA CITY. Sept. 6.

But for short lived cries from Tila Ajmerekhan and the Kazipara side, last night was peacefully passed.

The situation in Tajganj is said to have been serious and strong measures are being taken to check any disturbance.

To-day, situation in the city has much improved and panic is subsiding.—United Press.

The Additional District Magistrate, Jullundur, after recording prosecution evidence, framed a charge under section 279, I.P.C., against one Ahmed, alleged habitual offender for removing a golden amulet from the neck of a Harijan child.

"ZANZIBAR" IN PUNJAB

Will Andrews Attend To Miseries Of Agriculturists

LAHORE, September 5.

Principal P. N. Moulik, President and Mr. Desh Bandhu, General Secretary, Punjab Provincial Hindu Youth League, Lahore, have issued the following statement to the Press:—

Mr Andrews has raised a very important issue which deserves the closest and most sympathetic attention of the Indian Nationalists. His sincere and well-directed efforts to ameliorate the condition of our brethren across the seas entitle him to our gratitude, but we fear that the real point has not been touched at all. The fact is that what is happening today in Zanzibar happened in the Punjab long ago. Unfortunately in the Punjab, the sufferers were Hindus the problem had been obscured by communal mists. Class conflicts between the urban and the rural classes were raised before the whole situation.

ZANZIBAR CONDITIONS.

Comparisons may be odious. But the history of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, the Money Lenders Act, and the Agricultural Indebtedness Relief Bill well illustrate the conditions in Zanzibar. The cost of the administration in both these places is enormously high. The ryots have to pay for it through their nose. They cannot do it without running into debt or without improving their agricultural efficiency. Debts incurred to pay the land revenues mount up day by day. To relieve the agriculturists of their indebtedness authorities instead of reducing the cost of administration and lowering down the taxes resort to such devices as the Land Alienation Act, etc., which deprive the money lending classes of their financial position. From the Punjab the evil has spread to the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Sind, Kashmir and Bengal. It may travel to other provinces too.

Similar things have happened in Zanzibar. Mr. Strickland most probably a Punjab Official has after his "Economic Investigations" suggested the same devises that were practised in the Punjab. In view of all this Mr. Andrews need not expect much help from Sir Fazli Hussain who if he was not the author is at least the chief protagonist of all these devices. We therefore, request Mr. Andrews to concentrate the attention of the Public on the real issue. The Congressmen and the Nationalist too should make the reduction of the land revenue and of the cost of administration an issue for the coming Assembly Elections We can assure them of the sincere and whole-hearted co-operation of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Youths League in the matter.—United Press.

Mahasabha's Attitude "Strictly National"

Bhai Parmanand Covers The Vast Field Between Lucknow Pact And Communal Award

SIMLA. (By Mail).

Bhai Parmanand, President of the Hindu Mahasabha before leaving Simla made the following statement to the "United Press" in connection with the forthcoming elections to the Assembly:—

"On behalf of the Hindu Mahasabhaites I desire to point out that the Hindu Mahasabha has throughout taken up a position which is strictly national on the Communal issue. It believes that no form of national responsible self-Government which India is struggling to achieve and which England is pledged to accord to her, is compatible with separate communal electorate on representation in the legislature and administration, which function for the general good and well-being of the country as a whole.

It is prepared to sacrifice and expects other communities to sacrifice communal considerations to build such responsible government which can be worked by a ministry of persons belonging to the same political party, but not necessarily to the same creed, so that agreement on public questions, economic, social and political should be the basis of communal confidence and co-operation

DEEP REGRET.

"The Hindu Mahasabha, however, noted it with the deepest concern and regret that the British Government in giving their decision of August 17, 1932, called the Communal Award, set at naught the above principle and further completely overlooked the Lucknow Pact, which was an agreed solution between the different communities and the Simon Commission's recommendations on the problem, because they were fair, impartial and honest and also the decisions of the League of Nations on the question of safeguarding the minorities Naturally since the day of that decision the Hindu Mahasabha has persistently opposed this award, and it in determined to carry on the fight till it has achieved its object. In the opinion of the Hindu Mahasabha all the forces which are anti-national and hostile to the growth of national self-government in this country, are concentrated in this formula, and, therefore, all the nationalists have got only one duty and that is to fight against this.

VOTE AGAINST AWARD.

There are a number of organisations which are going to take part in the struggle for the forthcoming elections, such as, the Congress Parliamentary Board, the Nationalist Party, the Democratic Swaraj Party and the Justice Party.

The Hindu Mahasabha would most willingly co-operate in the matter of elections with any organisation that would take a stand on the opposition and rejection of this Communal Award. As for instance, Dr. Moonje who has been adopted as a candidate by the Nationalist Party, would surely be a candidate on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, as well, which would do everything to help his success.

The Hindu Mahasabha shall go so far as not to oppose such candidates of the Parliamentary Board, as would get permission from the Board to fight and vote against the Communal Award.—United Press.

POONA PACT IS KILLED BY "DEMOCRATS"

(Continued from page 1.)

permission from the Congress Parliamentary Board. While the terms of the pact were discussed it was told that the "D.S.P." would not have its own candidates against the Congress.

NOT BOUND.

(5) The meeting of the M P C C. resolves that the so-called pact drawn up between the Maharastra Congress Party on one hand and the Democratic Swarajya Party on the other is not legitimate and so the M.P.C.C. is not bound to follow the terms of the pact.

BALUKAKA'S CODE FOR CONGRESS DISCIPLINE

Mr. Balukaka Kanitkar of Poona will move the following resolutions in the M. P. C. C. meeting at Ahmednagar on the 9th of September 1934.

(1) As there is a breach of rules in the case of several applications of candidates for the election to the A.I.C.C. these illegal elections should be cancelled and new ones should be held.

LEAVE IT TO CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

(2) "Although we have no faith in the Councils, still we are interesting ourselves in Council-entry, as a matter of discipline." That is what some gentlemen say. Taking into consideration the opinion given by Mahatmaji in Poona that Council-entry is not binding upon anybody, the names of such gentlemen should be removed from the Maharashtra Parliamentary Board and the work of Council-entry should be entrusted to those who had and still have faith in the Councils. The gentlemen freed from Council-work should be requested to devote themselves to the constructive programme, heart and soul, for the uplift of the "Daridranarayan."

KHADI CLAUSE.

(3) For giving a vigorous impetus to Khadi-work, which helps the "Daridranarayan," the khadi-franchise should be more strictly enforced in the case of the Congress office-bearers. the members of the Executive bodies and the voters and they should be called the working and voting members. There should be a separate class of such members, as are not able, for some reason or other, to be habitual wearers of khadder. They should be called ordinary members and should only sign the Congress creed; and pay the 4 annas annual subscription.

A Committee of the following gentlemen should be appointed to find out ways and means to enforce the khadi-clause more strictly, with powers to co-opt.

(1) Mr. Patwardhan S. P. (2) Mr. Sattha. (3) Mr. Ramkrishnadas Jaju. (4) Mr. Mehta Balubhai. (5) Mr. S. G. Ranade.

DISCIPLINE CODE.

For carrying out the Constructive Programme more vigorously the following discipline should be compulsory in the case of the Congress office-bearers and the members of the Executive Bodies.

(1) To enlist at least 100 Congress members every year.

(2) To complete the prescribed drill-course and to take part every week in a collective, public Route March, Parade and National Flag Salute, with a view to enforce discipline.

(3) To spin at least 3,000 yards of even, well-twisted, strong yarn for becoming self-reliant in clothing.

ALL EYES ON AHMEDNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 6.

Maharashtrian Nationalist eyes are all centred round Ahmednagar where this Sunday, are timed to meet the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, the Maharashtra branch of the Congress Parliamentary Board and also the Maharasntrian Congress Socialist Party. All the three meetings are expected to be of momentous importance inasmuch as it is hoped that the various controversies that are going on outside may find their way there and evoke great discussions.

DEPUTATION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 6.

Sjt. Wasukaka Joshi and Mr. Maganbhai Patel have left today for Bombay to acquaint Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel with the affairs regarding the impending A.I.C.C. elections from Maharashtra.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 6.

Doctor Palsule and Acharya Limaye, two local Congressmen, have notified their intention to move in the forthcoming meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee a resolution to the effect that Congress should never be a party to any communal settlement.

MAHASABHAITES IN CONCLAVE

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 6.

Local Hindu Sabhaites met yesterday at the place of Mr. L B Bhopatkar and privately discussed the communal award. It is reported they are preparing a scheme to start a campaign to fight the Premier's Award.

USE OF TUNGA BHADRA WATER

Possibility Of Three Party Conference

BANGALORE, September 6.

The Government of Mysore have appointed the following gentlemen to consider and submit a report about putting a Dam across the Bhadra River near Lakkavalli. Messrs. Rajasevasakta Dewan Bahadur. K. R. Shasha Char (Chairman). Retired Chief Engineer, Messrs M. G. Ranga'h, Retired Chief Engineer, S. Srinivasa Iyer, retired Secretary to Government. Electrical and Public Works Department the Financial Secretary, the Revenue Commissioner, the Director of Agriculture, Superintending Engineer, Shimoga Circle, Executive Engineer Shimoga District, Mr. H. S'ddaiya of Shimoga, an M. L. C. and D. H. Chandrashekaraiah. M. L. C. of Chitaldroog.

Another Conference to consider the question of utilising the Tunga Bhadra River water will be discussed on the October 1, between the Governments of Hyderabad, Madras and Mysore —United Press.

Amritsar, Sept. 6.—The appeal preferred against their convictions by the seven workers of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha will be heard on October 5 next by the Sessions Judge of Amritsar.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES AT POONA

Well Deserved Win For Wadia College

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 6.

The second match in the David cup matches was played on the P. Y. C. Gymkhana grounds on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last between the Nowrosjee Wadia and the Sir Parashurambhan Colleges match resulted in a well deserved win for the Wadia College who made 326 runs in the first knock and 170 in the second.

The Parashuramians put a tough fight when they took up their score to 207 in the first innings but they fared very badly in the second innings when they were all out within an hour and quarter for only 72 runs.

Suleman the skipper of the victorious team made 125 runs in the first innings of his team.

FOR HIGHER STUDIES IN ITALY

Scholarship To Calcutta Graduates

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The Institute for the Middle and Far East of Rome has offered a scholarship of the value of 4,500 Italian Liras (approximately Rs. 1,000) to the graduates of the Calcutta University taking degree with one of the following subjects, Political Economy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commerce and Engineering. The selected candidate will have to proceed to Italy in 1934-35 to study commercial organisations in that country. He will have to join an Italian University for his final degree and submit before leaving Italy a report to the Institute for the Middle and Extreme Orient setting forth how he has utilised his opportunities for study.

The scholarship is tenable for one year with the possibility of its being extended for a further period. A reduction of fares by seventy per cent. will be granted to the selected candidate for his passage on Italian steamers.—United Press.

Progress Of Mithapur Okha Salt Works

BARODA, September 5.

The Okha salt works of Mithapur, under the efficient supervision of Sjt. Kapilram H. Vakil, is steadily increasing salt production every year. In 1932-33 it was about 36,000 tons while in 1933-34 it has gone up to 50,000 tons and expects to reach a very high figure in the next year.

It may be said here that due to ardous efforts of Sjt. Kapilram, as honorary secretary of the Indian Salt Association, and the lead of Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas a salt marketing board has been recently formed. Morvi and Porbunder are also manufacturing salt on a large scale. Kathiawar shows hopeful signs for making India self-sufficient in Salt-Supplies.—United Press.

TWO GERMAN SEAMEN ON TRIAL

Alleged Possession Of Unlicensed Revolvers

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Messrs. Kurt Krug and F. Warneke, two German seamen employed on Board the "Lichtenfels" were committed to the High Court Sessions to-day for alleged unlicensed possession of 6 chambered revolvers and 24 live-cartridges, seized from them on August 12 last, by Inspector Leicester of Customs Rummaging Department, when the vessel was lying at anchor in the King George's Dock at Kidderpore.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty and reserved their statements for the Sessions trial.—United Press

HOW MUNICIPALITIES WORK IN BARODA

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Sept. 5.

The Government of Baroda, reviewing the working of "A" and "B." class municipalities for the last year suggests that keener interest should be taken by members for better efficiency. Of all the "A" class municipalities in the state, Pattan, Sidhpur, Visnagar and Mehsana municipalities are conspicuous in not having either House tax or conservancy tax. They make up their deficiencies by indirect taxes like 'octroi.' The incidence of taxation per head of population for 11 "A" municipalities on an average comes to Rs. 2/3/2 with highest Rs. 5/15/8 for Baroda city and lowest Rs. 1/5/1 for Sidhpur. Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach and Nadiad have got Rs. 8/7/4, 8/0/5. 6/0/1 and 3/0/0 and hence in Baroda State the incidence of taxation is low.

Speaking about Baroda City the review states that "small markets in different mohallas and more play grounds for children are a desideratum. The review showers thanks on the organisers of the municipality and sanitary workers of Navsari regarding anti-malaria activities which have put a great check on the spread of this disease and given a great relief to the people.

Regarding "B" class municipalities the incidence of taxation is small which is highest in Navsari District is Rs. 1/6/4 and Rs. 0/9/0 in Amreli district, the maximum being 2/10/0 at Kathor and the minimum being 0/6/0 in Songadh.

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"Jack The Ripper" Of Hyderabad Convicted

Man Who Murdered Dozen Women In Seven Years Gets Life Sentence

HYDERABAD, Deccan, Sept. 6.

Ghulam Hussein, a middle-aged Muslim, who has been described as the "Jack the Ripper" of Hyderabad, and who was arrested in January last, on charges of murdering a dozen women in three districts of the Nizam's Dominions Br. Osmanabad and Bidar, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Gulburga to suffer imprisonment for life in two separate cases preferred against him.

The sentence is subject to confirmation by the Hyderabad High Court.

Ghulam Hussein, according to the prosecution, operated with seeming impunity for nearly seven years, time and again slipping out of the net carefully laid for him by the police. He chose his victims from among women, irrespective of their ages, as was apparent from the fact that the twelve murders with which he was credited included a girl of twelve, his first victim, and a woman of sixty. Nor did he work by night. All his alleged victims were attacked by daylight, generally towards sundown, and that in secluded spots where he would appear, strike down his victim, and then completely wipe off his traces when a hue and cry was raised.

Eventually he was run to earth at Latur in Osmanabad District where he was arrested on suspicion for loitering. On a subsequent search of his person the police discovered certain jewels which were identified by the relatives of some of the murdered women.

Ghulam Hussein then made a clean breast.—A.P.

AKALI CONFERENCE IN BATALA

Sikh Will Demand Right To Fight "Award"

BATALA, Sept. 6.

Another Akali Conference will be held here on September 15 and 16 under the auspices of the Central Akali Dal with a view to declare the determination of the Sikh community to fight against the Communal Award and also to give a reply to those who say that the Sikhs are not very unhappy over the Award.

Sardar Kharak Singh has been elected the President of the Conference while Sardar Mehar Singh, member of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The Presidential procession will be taken on the afternoon of the 15th and the first sitting of the conference will commence the same night.—United Press.

Gandevi Citizens Pay High Tribute To Popular School Head Master

(From Our Correspondent).

GANDEVI, Sept. 4.

As a result of some difference between himself and the Managing Trustee, Mr. Maganlal K. Dalal, the popular Headmaster of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir High School, leaves the institution after sixteen years' services to the great sorrow of the town and the surrounding villages.

The retiring Headmaster was the idol of his pupils, past and present, and was loved and revered by all who had the opportunity to study under him and those, who came into his personal contact.

During his long tenure he put in the best efforts to promote the welfare of the institution and bring it to the front by admirable results at the University examinations. The whole student community and the general public feels aggrieved at his resignation.

The other day the students of the High School gave him a very affectionate send-off in the High School premises, when they paid high tribute to his ability and to his devotion to duty. Similarly the village-folks of Dhanori and Torangam also invited him to their respective villages and presented with addresses, the large gatherings at both these places being an indication of his universal popularity.

Yesterday a great ovation was given to Mr. Dalal by the Hindu and Moslem citizens of Gandevi, before an over-crowded gathering in the Lad Vadi, under the presidentship of Mr. G. H. Desai, the Jagirdar of Gandevi, when citizens including ladies in large numbers, students and local officers over-thronged the spacious wings of the Vadi, which was profusely decorated.

The proceedings commenced with a prayer and a welcome song in sweet tones by the girls. After a few preliminary remarks from the Chair, in praise of the departing and distinguished guest, several speakers highly eulogised the unique services rendered by Mr. Dalal to the town and the student community, amongst them being: Messrs. Kaji, Chandulal Shah, Dr. Bhalchandra Majmudar, Dayabhai Kasabwala and Abdul Hamid Mulla and Rangildas.

Mr. Rangildas Kapadia paid his tribute to the qualities of head and heart, the saintly character of the teacher in Mr. Dalal, and his exemplary devotion to duty. He also praised his social services to the town in various fields where he laboured for the progress of the Library and for the advancement of civic affairs.

The President then read the address, beautifully printed and decorated, which made references to the above merits and presented it in a magnificent silver casket. A gold watch also was presented to him as a memento.

Mr. Dalal amidst loud cheers thanked the public for the ovation they had given him and described his ideals of a teacher and said that he valued and coveted their love much more than any earthly gains. He prized more, he further said, the moral elevation of his taught than the brilliant academic achievement and university results, to which touching references were made by various speakers. The admirable results that the school obtained for the last six years at the University examination were only a side achievement, though he was very grateful to the public for their appreciation of his humble efforts in that direction. His simplicity so much praised was a religion to him and though censored by his friends for this too much of simplicity, he never, in life, had craved after luxuries, and comforts of life and he was guilty of preaching the same ideal to his pupils.

The President after garlanding once again eulogised at length Mr. Dalal's great services.

INFIDELITY LEADS TO MURDER

Tragic Story Reported From Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Sept. 5.

A story of suspected infidelity of a husband which has led to the alleged murder of one woman and which all but cost two others their lives, comes from Marikunda, a village in Warangal District.

It appears that a Deshmukh's wife viewed with suspicion her husband's friendliness towards one of the women servants in the house.

She complained to her husband against it, but to no avail, and therefore, it is alleged, she attempted to commit suicide by jumping into a well. However, she was rescued by villagers who came to the scene just then.

The woman, it is stated, mentioned these facts to her brother, when questioned by him upon her attempt to commit suicide. Deeply resentful of this ill-treatment of his sister the man is alleged to have gone in search of the other woman and to have shot her dead. The intervention of neighbours alone prevented him from turning the weapon upon himself, and he was arrested by the police, who are making their enquiries.—A.P.

POLICE SEARCH PROVES FUTILE

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

In connection with the Post-office explosion at Larkana the police searched the house of a prominent advocate. Nothing incriminating was found. A student who had injured in explosion, while posting a letter had been arrested.

THE PATNA DECISION

(Continued from Page 6)

tem. The Congress is determined to support any steps that are needed to fight inequalities and vested interests wherever they are hostile to the public good, and to achieve a social order, which thoughtful and disinterested persons of all classes will accept as a reasonable approach to fairness.

The Indian National Congress, as is manifest from its very name, stands unequivocally for all communities and sections composing the Indian Nation, and it cannot think in the terms of any one community as distinct from the Nation. It stands for absolute equality of all citizens in the eye of the law, and will not tolerate any disability by reason of caste, creed, colour or sex in public affairs. It is also pledged to protect the culture and languages of minorities and different linguistic provinces, and to neutrality regarding all religions. It is aware of the great injury, which communalism has already inflicted on the body-politic and is alive to the immense potentialities for mischief, which communalism possesses.

It is convinced that communalism is the handmaid of Imperialism, a stupendous obstacle in the way to freedom and a ready handle for scheming and ambitious self-seekers. Communalism is diametrically opposed to all notions of Nationalism.

Swaraj From Within

Purna Swaraj can be achieved only through complete cohesion of the various component parts of the nation. The unseemly squabbles between the aspirants for jobs and seats in the different communities have caused grave damage to the larger interests. It is time we exercised a little introspection and cried halt to this degrading process which has landed the country in inevitable disaster. Let us realise that there are no conflicts between the real requirements and interests of the Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian masses and let us join hands as brethren in adversity and concentrate on matters that really matter. Let us not forget that strength can come only from within and that we have to evolve Swaraj ourselves. The majorities and minorities must have faith in themselves and they must rest secure in the belief that true Swaraj will be as much impossible of achievement or enjoyment without the willing and heart co-operation of majorities as of any numerous minorities.

Agreed Solution

Regarding communal questions, the Congress has clearly stated that in an independent India these can be solved only on strictly national lines. No solution of the problem can be acceptable to the Congress that does not give full satisfaction to all the parties concerned. Though Congress is precluded from setting forth any communal solution, it assures those who take the view that a compromise should be arrived at to placate doubts and suspicions that it will accept without reservation any scheme that commands the acceptance of all the parties concerned. The Congress stands for the principle of agreement and will not seek to compel any community by calling into aid the assistance of foreign domination for that purpose.

The Congress stands unequivocally for the removal of untouchability and for total prohibition. The constructive programme of the Congress in regard to khaddar, swadeshi articles and the national "lingua franca" is well-known and has been incorporated in resolutions adopted year after year. Indeed, this programme of the Congress has been carried on uninterruptedly through the Congress and its allied organisations in spite of every difficulty so that the electorate can have no doubt as to the aims of the Congress in these matters.

Above have been given the foundational planks of the national or Congress platform. Congressmen have no delusions about what work can be accomplished through the present legislatures. They have no fondness for trivial "reforms" or petty bargains. They will not hold out any promise nor indulge in uselessly parading the innumerable grievances of their countrymen. They will go the legislatures to promote and stiffen resistance to all vested interests which impede the progress of the nation towards Swaraj and will try to bring about conditions which will bring Swaraj nearer and accelerate and facilitate its accomplishment.

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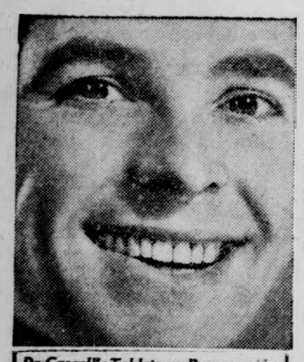
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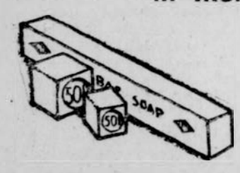

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I stand for the policy of the Congress as it may be determined from time to time. The Congress claims to be the common representative of all the communities living in India, the one organisation whose doors are open to all without exception, which has served and is ready to serve all without distinction of colour or creed, caste or race. It wants India to be the home of a free, self-reliant, self-respecting, united and prosperous people. It wants the masses to come into their own, and it wants justice and unrestricted opportunities for the millions of struggling peasants and workers to attain their full stature. It wants none to stoop, none to go hungry, or without the primary necessaries of life, and it counts no sacrifice too great to ensure the honour and happiness of India's Nationals. It bends before none, but the will of the people. To the Congress the fundamental rights of all Indians are the same and sacred. It will tolerate no violation of these rights, no injustice, and no exploitation of the weak by the strong, or of one man or class by any other man or class. It wants all Indian Nationals without distinction of creed or class, to travel without let or hindrance, to the uttermost confines of National individuality.

DUTY, NOT AMBITION.

I came into active public life in Delhi some 19 years ago, and during this period all I have written and spoken in support of these principles and problems affecting the vital interests of Delhi, will easily fill several fat volumes. Nor have I contented myself with writing and speaking, but have vindicated my convictions in a manner not unknown to you. If public rights or personal convictions can be vindicated by loss of liberty or other suffering, one cannot shrink from duty. My views, work and life, such as they are, have been before you for years. I gratefully acknowledge that I have had the honour and privilege of filling various offices in the national political organisations of the country. I have also had my humble share of being associated with Labour and Students' organisations, and altogether I have had the good fortune of availing myself of innumerable opportunities of public service. And yet I realise that no opportunities in one's life can be enough to enable one to do the best one would like to. I have never looked for any reward beyond the personal satisfaction of endeavouring to do my honest duty, according to my convictions. If all this has not fitted me for political work in accordance with the Mandate of the People, and the Indian National Congress, and if in your judgment there is among other candidates someone who is better fitted to serve the true interest of the people of Delhi and the cause of the country as a whole, I would gladly ask you to cast your vote for him because I stand for principles and my duty, and not for personal ambition.

Delhi has had a representative in the Assembly for over 12 years now. And let Delhi judge the results. There are many problems relating to the country generally, which I have had the privilege of raising from time to time in the Press, and elsewhere, and many questions of vital interest to the peopl of Delhi, which have awaited considere ation for years now.

THEN AND NOW.

It was an unhappy day from the national point of view, when in 1926, Delhi, the only other general joint constituency in India allowed the defeat of the Congress candidate, who happened to be myself. You know what unfortunate reactions flowed from it. But I recognise that the political situa. tion of the day, and the unfortunate communal tension existing at the tim made all the difference then. We must all recognise now that much water has flowed under the bridge since then, and although the political outlook of some has not ceased to lend itself to exploitation, I am confident that the electors of Delhi who have learnt much during the last nine years, among whom is a very fair proportion of women electors, whose cause I have specially espoused, are no longer likely to be easily swayed by any narrow or sectional considerations.

In any case my services for what they are worth are at the disposal of all impartially.

I will not allow one word to pass my lips or pen in disparagement of any one who may care to contest Delhi's seat. I have never had anything but a good word and genuine consideration for all; for tolerance is a matter of conviction with me. It is the privilege of the electors to judge for themselves; and by their choice they will invite India's judgment. I have been a servant of the people and I shall remain a servant of the people, whatever the result of your choice. If your choice falls on any one else, such public services, as I am capable of, shall not abate; and if you send me to the Assembly as your and the country's representative, I will do my humble best to justify your confidence and discharge the trust without sparing myself. I have given the best years of my life to the cause of the country, and I only pray that it may be granted me to spend the years that remain to me in striving to realise the vision of all faiths, all communities and all peoples of India working in the most close and harmonious partnership to make our Mother Country a Free, and Prosperous Home of an United, self-respecting and dignified people, honoured among the nations of the world.

MAHATMAJI'S APPROVAL.

Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, after full consideration of the entire situation of the joint constituency of Delhi have approved and advised Mr. Asaf Ali's candidature on behalf of the Congress. Dr. Ansari has sent the following letter to the Provincial Congress Committee of Delhi.

"Mr. Asaf Ali has forwarded to me the resolution passed by the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee relating to my candidature from the Delhi constituency to the Legislative Assembly. I greatly appreciate the honour and the confidence placed in me but I greatly regret to plead my inability to stand as a candidate. You are aware that ever since my last incarceration in gaol, my general health and especially my heart has been damaged. For the last two years I have been obliged to abstain from active political life and do my professional work in a very restricted and controlled manner. I have also been obliged to come to Europe for treatment and rest.

Last February, my friends and coworkers obliged me to step in the active field of politics and I did so, in spite of my own knowledge against it as well as contrary to the repeated advice of specialists who have been treating me in Europe. Four months of strenuous work lost all that I had gained and the Professor who examined me here has taken a very grave view of my case and has enjoined me a longer cure and a much stricter regime, than during the two previous years. He has, further, forbidden me from all excitement and specially from participation in political work, involving public speaking. I, therefore, regret to submit that my health and physical condition precludes me from undertaking the duties which would devolve on me if I should be returned to the Assembly.

The alternative name of Mr. Asaf Ali given in the same resolution is, to my mind, the best from every point of view. He is by far the ablest man amongst us, well versed in parliamentary methods and fully conversant with the trend of political events in the country. His patriotism and loyalty to the Congress are well proven, and I think that Congressmen of all shades of opinion should unite and put every effort to send him as our representative to the Assembly.

TO MEN & WOMEN OF ALL AGES—ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER THIRTY

"I'm a young man of 'Sixty'!"
I was only just into the thirties when I felt conditions telling on me—lacked energy—could not concentrate on work or pleasure.
The trouble?—blood pressure. My arteries had lost their youthful resiliency—they are especially liable to do so in tropical climates. The extra strain of work and hard living tighten up the arteries with resulting pressure on the heart and brain. I took a course of "Phyllosan" *and now look at me.*
Your arteries are probably the same as mine were. With each year life will become more difficult for you. Restore their elasticity and your body will regain its strength. You will relieve the strain on your heart and brain. "Phyllosan" will do this for you. It has restored youth to thousands all over the world.
"Phyllosan" is a purely vegetable product prepared under the direction of E. Buergi M.D. Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. Containing no alcohol, no animal fats and no harmful chemicals "Phyllosan" is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless in any dose. Two tiny, tasteless tablets taken three times a day before meals will have results which will astonish you.
Start Taking 'PHYLLOSAN' (Pronounced FIL-O-SAN) Regd.
TO-DAY!
To revitalize your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves and increase all your Physical and Vital forces—irrespective of age.
Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazars.
Agents:—Cama, Norton & Co., 23, Medows Street, Bombay.
Proprietors:—NATURAL CHEMICALS LTD.
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BHAGIRATHI BUNDS GIVE WAY

Large Area Inundated Near Beldanga

BERHANPUR, (Bengal) Sept. 5.

The flood is causing widespread havoc The Bhagirathi Bunds near Beldanga gave way yesterday, inundating a large area. The train service has been interfered and transhipment has been resorted to near Beldanga. The Bhirab flood has deluded Dumkal area.

The Padma is positively alarming as also the Bhagirathi portions of Jangipur Sub-Division and Raninagar area are submerged under water. The water of the Bhagirathi also entered the high drains of Gorabazar part of the town.—United Press.

GANDHI JAYANTI

66th Birth Day Anniversary Celebrations

Mr. V. V. Jerajani writes:—

Mahatma Gandhi will enter into the 66th year of his life in the months of September and October. You will be also glad to hear that according to the practice of every year, Gandhi Birthday Anniversary will be celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the country by selling Khaddar by way of hawking and Khadi currency system, started by A.I.S.A., Bombay Branch, since last three years.

It has been decided to carry on a vigorous propaganda in favour of khadi during these weeks in local dailies of Bombay.

The Gandhi Jayanti weeks will commence from 15th September and end on 7th October.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE OFFICER

Sind Editor Sued For Alleged Defamation: Dacoity And Its Sequel

KARACHI (By Mail).

Great interest is being evinced all over Sind in the Defamation trial first of its kind in the recent times wherein stands charged an editor of a well-known newspaper, for making grave allegations against a Police Officer.

The facts of the case as alleged are that when the notorious dacoit Abdul Rehman for whose capture, dead or alive the Government had offered Rs. 2,000 as reward, and who was ultimately shot dead, had ravaged the Sind villages by plunder, loot, arson etc. and had proved a veritable terror to the villagers in general and the Police Officers in particular an incident, occurred at that time which is the basis of this interestine trial.

From official records it is disclosed that the notorious dacoit, along with his four accomplices was sighted in broad day light prowling on the outskirts of the town of Ratodero.

About 100 townsmen including policemen had to encounter with the armed dacoits to keep them at bay but the consequences were disastrous and many of them were badly injured The dacoits, thereafter, took another recourse and besieged the village of Gachal five miles away from Ratodero.

NEWS OF DACOITY TO D. S. P.

In the meantime, a wire from Ratodero at Larkana, the district town was received informing the D. S. P. Mr Hobson about the scuffle between the policemen and the dacoits. On his reaching Ratodero in his car leaving behind instructions for a rifle squad to follow him, a messenger on horse back arrived to inform the D. S. P. about the dacoity that was being perpetrated in the village of Gachal The D. S. P., thereafter, left for the village in a motor lorry with 20 riflemen another enforcement following him.

The D. S. P., it is further alleged, did not hasten to the village but stopped short one mile from the village and sent a courier to inquire what had happened and where the dacoits were. The courier who was informed on the way, returned with the news that the dacoits had already decamped with the booty.

The D. S. P. then thought futile to pursue the dacoits at night time and ordered his men to drive back to Ratodero to camp there for the night.

On the following day the "Sansar Samachar" in a leading article called Mr. Hobson the D. S. P a coward and charged him with criminal negligence for not pursuing the dacoits, who were only four in number and while he had two rifle squads at his disposal and requested the Government to prosecute him for failing in duty.

Mr. Hobson took the allegations as defamatory and asked the sanction of the Government to prosecute the Editor, Mr Rijhumal B. Agnani The sanction was granted and the trial commenced at Larkana, before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

EDITOR CHARGED

The Magistrate framed a charge against the Editor At that time the Editor fell ill and sent a medical certificate of Dr G T. Hingorani, who advised him at the same time to leave for a change to a hill station. The Editor left for Lahore "en route" to Kashmere. Then he came to Ferozepore to a specialist of a disease, from which he was suffering. There he learnt from private source that non-bailable arrest warrant had been issued afainst him. He went to Lt.-Col. Dr. K R Batra I.M.S. for medical examination and sent the certificate to the court. Still when he learnt that the warrant of arrest was hovering about him, he left for Sind, where at the station he was put under arrest and was ultimately bailed for Rs. 2,000 and was ordered to submit himself for medical examination before the Civil Surgeon, Larkana.

CASE ADJOURNED.

The Editor considering this as an insult to Ferozepore Doctor, a man of the Imperial Service, thought inadvisable to do so and tendered an application for adjournment on ground of transfer of the case, which was granted and the case stands adjourned for three weeks.—United Press

DUNICHAND'S RIVAL IN ELECTIONS

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 4.

Pandit Chuni Lal Parasher, a local pleader and an ex-M L A has announced his intention to contest for a seat in the Legislative Assembly from the non-Muslim constituency of the Jullundur Division. It is further understood that Lala Devi Chand, President of the Dayanand Salvation Mission Hosiarpur will stand for a seat on the ticket of the Nationalist Party against Lala Dunichand of Ambala from the same constituency.—United Press.

The Ceylon Radio authorities are confident that if an experiment which they are going to carry out succeeds, the total number of wireless set owners in the Island would reach 10,000 in a very short time.

Benvenuto Cellini In Gay Italy At Wellington

AFFAIRS OF CELLINI (WELLINGTON)—
"LITTLE WOMEN" (CAPITOL)—
"THIRTY DAY PRINCESS" (PATHE)
"20 MILLION SWEETHEARTS"
(EXCELSIOR)

"Roopa-Lekha" is running its third week at the Minerva.

"Shivaji" released this Saturday at the Majestic.

"Sethu-Bondhan" to be released shortly—(Phalke Production)

"I am Suzanne" at the Carl ton—a film of unspoilt human interest and drama.

If you want to see the Florentine craftsman, sculptor and lover a nd if you want to have glimpse of the gay Italy of the Medicis, visit the Wellington this evening.

"Thirty-Day Princess" runs at the Pathe from to-day.

"Little Women" depicting family life shown at the Capitol.

FAMILY LIFE

On The Screen

1. Cheap novels is a factor of modern civilisation. Like the newspaper, it is a result of the invention of printing press. People of all ages, and all climes read novels. It is a thing which is indispensable to a modern youth. A novel is not only amusing but in most cases it is inspiring. Certainly there are bad novels, as there are bad poems and bad plays, but most novels do a wonderful good by inculcating in the minds of youth, ideas of purity, virtue and courage.

2. Dickens revolutionised English Society of the 18th century by his novels. "Nicholas Nickelby" brought about the reform of boarding schools and "David Copperfield" made school masters more human and less brutes. "Christina Carol" inspired more mirth and more cheer in the English Houses.

3. Everyone has heard of the well known story "All quiet on the Western Front" which has run into several editions and is perhaps translated in all the languages of Europe. This book has done more to educate the people to hate war than all treaties and compacts. It has made a direct appeal to the hearts of the people.

4. Another novel which has influenced thought is "Little Women" by Louisa May Alcott. The book was first published in 1865 and for more than 65 years, it has gone into hundreds of edition and has been read and re-read by the American people. It is one of the few American novels which has sustained the interest for three generations. Alcott in the form of a simple story, has immortalised the ideal of the family life..

5. Never in the history of human experience, has family life received such a severe shock as in the present day. It is fast becoming a fashion among the younger generation to ridicule the idea of family life, virtue is scoffed at, and authority is dispised. It was a happy idea of the R.K.O Radio to film this immortal story of "Little Women." This is now seen at the Capitol.

20 million sweethearts.

LITTLE WOMEN

At The Capitol

Like a fragrant faded rose out of an old book comes "Little Women" as different from the average run of screen features as its bewitching New England setting is from the rush and turmoil of Broadway. RKO-Radio Pictures has handled with benign care the ever-popular story, a sweet breath of romance in the setting from which most of the great screen successes have come—home. Its human, lovable characters live again in the fashion of the day. The peaceful settings where the four girls romped have been transferred to this era by the magic of the camera and the technical skill of movieland. Even New England snow and storms are moved across country to the RKO-Radio lots. Customs, costumes and the heat-warming atmosphere of the Sixties are a contrast, indeed, to the usual screen melange of court-room, machine gun and sex. Grandmother and grandpa, mother and dad little Mary and Johnny can walk arm in arm past the box-office of any theatre playing "Little Women" and well be proud that they are going to see one of the most appealing gems of all literature and one of the mightiest stories of a humble home, just as it has lived in fiction through sixty-five stormy years. A great cast, too brings this echo of a romantic American period. Katharine Hepburn is Jo, Jaan Bennett is Amy, Frances Dee is Meg and Jean Parker is Beth. Others among 20 well-known players assembled by RKO-Radio Pictures are Paul Lukas, Edna May Oliver, Douglass Montgomery, Henry Stephenson, Spring Byington, Samuel Hinds and Mabel Colcord. George Cukor, the director shares in the credit that goes to all concerned for bringing this epic of girl-hood to American movie audience.

"Such Women Are Dangerous" shown at the Roxy.

Jimmy Durante, Polly Moran, Charles Butterworth in "Hollywood Party".

"I AM SUZANNE"

At The Carlton

Lilian Harvey, scintillant star of the American and European motion picture screen, comes to the Carlton Theatre to-morrow (Saturday) in her third production for Fox Film, "I am Suzanne" And here is another film that presents this young artist as the most versatile in pictures.

Combining the elements of a tender love romance with elements of spectacle and richness, this new Jesse L. Lasky film promises to be one of the outstanding screen plays of all time. Against a background of the music hall stage in which a group of puppets represent a fresh and vitalizing atmosphere romance of simple beauty and refreshing tenderness. The cast in support of Miss Harvey and Raymond includes Leslie Banks star of the stage; Georgia Caine, stellar performer in musical revues; Geneva Mitchell, Halliwell Hobbes. and Edward Keane.

The World famous troupe of Podrecca's Piccoli Marionettes participate in the puppet incidents. Rowland V. Lee directed the production, from the story and screen play in which he was the collaborator of Edwin Justus Mayer.

(See other Cinema news on page 16.)

"VAMAN AVTAR"

At Super Talkies

Wadia Movietone's "Vaman Avtar" is a Mythological Picture. Careful attention to the minutest details and rare finish coupled with technical excellence have been bundled into one picture. Master Mohomed as King Bali seems to have mastered the interpretation of the role which his personality deserves.

Sangit Ratna Firoze Dastur plays the role of Batu Vaman. As Shukracharya, Jal Khambata, who has made his mark as "Raghupati" in Tagore's "Sacrifice," and staged a come-back in Lale-Yaman proves that he can outshine his own characterizations. Noor Jehan as "Jayanti" has brought out the traits of shy girlhood. The sound recording is very satisfactory.

"SHIVAJI THE GREAT"

At The Majestic

Jayadevi Cinetone's gorgeous historical picture, in Hindi "Shivaji the Great" depicting a chapter from the life of Chatrapati Shivaji, the popular Maharashtra Emperor.

The leading roles are taken by Miss Indira Wadker, Miss Gohar Karnataki and Mr. K. B. Athavle supported by Madhukar Gupte, B. Apte and Madhav Kale.

This picture will be released from to-morrow (Saturday) the 8th at the Cinema Majestic.

RUP-LEKHA

At The Minerva Third Week

"Rupa Lekha" at the Minerva is running its crowded third week.

Director Barna has chosen his subject well. It deals with the life-story of Emperor Asoka. A very thrilling drama, Rupa Lekha. The characters are well cast and the atmosphere of tense anticipation is sustained throughout. Photography and lighting are very clever and the recording is praiseworthy.

SONE-KI-CHIDIA

At The Krishna Talkies

How a gang of Crooks empties the pockets of an innocent rich man with the assistance of a cinema actress is the main theme of Sone-Ki-Chidia or "Vismi Sadi" a Krishnatone Social Super that is being continued in its 2nd week at Krishna Talkies.

ROMANCE OF RADIO ON THE SCREEN

At The Excelsior

"Twenty Million Sweethearts," the First National romance of the radio, will be shown for the first time locally at the Excelsior Theatre to-morrow.

The production is said to be a distinct innovation in film entertainment, giving as it does, the behind the scenes picture of radio entertainers and their task of pleasing the public. The story by Paul Finder Moss and Jerry Wald, deals with the intimate romances of the radio folk, with their joys and tribulations, their struggles and successes.

While the picture is said to combine drama, comedy and romance in a well defined plot, it is interspersed with catchy songs written by Warren and Dubin and other music which give it color as well as adding to the liveliness of the entertainment.

There is a strong cast of players of widely diversified talents, with Pat O'Brien in the leading role, a semi-comic part in which he plays a fast talking though somewhat blundering talent scout for a radio company, who boosts others to fame while he himself is left out in the cold.

The picture introduces a new romantic team in Dick Powell and Ginger Rogers, radio sweet-hearts who sing for the public and make love privately. The Four Mills Brothers' voices will be heard in catchy music while Ted Fio Rito and his band play the accompaniment to one of Powell's tuneful lays, as well as individual music.

Others in the cast include Allen Jenkins, Grant Mitchell, Joseph Cawthorne, Joan Wheeler, Henry O'Neill and Johnny Arthur. Ray Enright directed the production from the screen play by Warren Duff and Harry Sauber.

STOP DELIBERATE MUTILATION

Expert Committee On G. C. Notes Refund Rules

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

The following are some of the important points in the report of the Expert Committee, consisting of Sir Homi Mehta, Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Mr. J. W. Kelly, and presided over by Sir Osborne Smith, which was appointed to examine the existing Currency Notes (Refund) Rules and to report whether any modifications in them were desirable, and also to consider and report whether the existing remittance facilities were sufficiently cheap and adequate, and if not, whether there was any action which Government could take in increasing these facilities.

PRACTICE OF CUTTING NOTES.

The Committee in their report state: "It was clear from the outset that the main problem in connection with the Refund Rules arose from the practice of deliberate cutting of notes, a feature peculiar to this country and resorted to, not only by private individuals but also to a very large extent by banks and firms. Although the rules as amended in 1927 introduced a very large element of risk in remittance by this means, that it still persists on a large scale, indicates undoubtedly that in the opinion of the public the facilities for remittance by other means are either inadequate or unduly expensive, or both."

With regard to remittance facilities, the Committee hold as follows:—"We are impressed with the expediency of cheapening and widening remittance facilities, and the necessity of bringing them more into line with those obtaining in other important countries.

"Remittance facilities in India may be divided into two principal categories, namely those provided by the Government agency at post-offices and at places where there are treasuries and sub-treasuries, and facilities afforded by banks. Remittances through the post office may be made either by money-order or by means of currency notes sent in insured covers.

"The money-order system is primarily designed to meet the requirements of the smal remitter, who is not accustomed the use of banking facilities.

CHEAPENING OF M.O. RATES

"The rates now charged by the Post-office, we consider, are unduly high, but we recognise that the remitter is afforded several additional facilities in return for the charges made, e.g., he is able to write a message on the money order coupon, the money remitted is delivered at its destination by the post-office and a receipt signed by the payee is sent to the remitter's address without extra cost. While, therefore we do not recommend that the money order facilities, which are available, now should be diminished we consider that some cheapening in the rates is desirable, if the requirements of the small remitter are to be met.

The rates for telegraphic money orders should be the same as for money orders except that the charges for telegraphing the address of the payee and the amount will be added, the charges varying according as the telegram is ordinary or express.

The committee further suggest "that in addition to remittance by money orders, a new facility should be introduced in the form of postal orders of the denominations of Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 20. The cost of these postal orders which should be made available at all post offices and also payable at any post office, should not be more than one anna for a postal order for Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 and two annas for a postal order for Rs. 20.

INSURED RATES HIGH.

Remittance by means of insured post is the only facility now available between places where there is no bank, treasury, or sub-treasury. If payment of cut notes is prohibited, remitters of fairly substantial amount will be placed in a position of difficulty. The cost of making a remittance of, say, Rs. 5,000 at the present rates by insured post, assuming that the amount is sent in two covers insured for Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively, is Rs. 5-0-6. This compares very unfavourably with the rates at which a draft could be obtained from a bank or a supply bill or a telegraphic transfer from Government treasury. It seems to us that the existing rates ar high and although, since we have not all the facts before us, it is not possible for us to examine the basis of these rates and to criticise them effectively, we find it difficult to believe that they could not be lowered without causing excessive loss to the postal department. Furthermore, it is our considered view that if the general principle that the improvement of remittance facilities is a desideratum of first class importance is accepted, the tax-payer must be prepared to bear a reasonable amount of extra expenditure with this end in view.

With regard to bank remittances, the Committee observe that "while we feel that it is not possible at this stage definitely to bind the Reserve Bank as regards any particular remittance proposals, we think that they must consider the problem in relation to the changes, which are likely to take place. In our opinion, it will be necessary to provide such remittance facilities for the schedule banks of the Reserve Bank, as will enable them to maintain their minimum deposit at the required figure, without undue inconvenience or expense. With this end in view, we suggest that each scheduled bank should be required to name a head office at a place where there is a branch of the Reserve Bank, or if there is no branch of the schedule bank at a place where there is a branch of the Reserve Bank, the scheduled bank should nominate a branch of the Reserve Bank, at which it will maintain an account for the foregoing purpose.

Solely to enable such banks to maintain their minimum deposits with the Reserve Bank, we recommend that they be allowed free remittance through currency in sums of not less than Rs. 10,000 at any time from any of their branches to their named head office or to the branch of the Reserve Bank at which they keep their account.

STOPPING MUTILATION OF CURRENCY.

With regard to Currency Notes (Refund) Rules, the Committee are "definitely of opinion that the time has come when steps should be taken to stop the deliberate mutilation of the currency for purposes of remittance provided the recommendations, which we have made above can be adopted. We think it is most probable that a refusal to recognise cut notes as legal tender will commend greater acceptance and lead to less dissatisfaction than the present policy of discouraging, the cutting of notes without actually prventing it.

The case against remittance by means of half notes is a strong one and may be briefly summarised up as follows:—

We also consider that the existing provisions for payment on notes, which have been lost or wholly destroyed in certain circumstances after the lapse of sufficient number of years to safeguard the Government against the possibility of fraudulent claims should be retained.—United Press.

STILL FURTHER
MECHANICAL
IMPROVEMENTS
The makers of the Raleigh do not stand still. They are constantly experimenting—seeking to make their great achievement still more perfect. The addition of an improved type of front hub barrel is one of the many refinements recently introduced.
that INCREASE EFFICIENCY in the
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
THE WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,
Bombay and Poona.
and of all good dealers.

WHAT IS MISSING

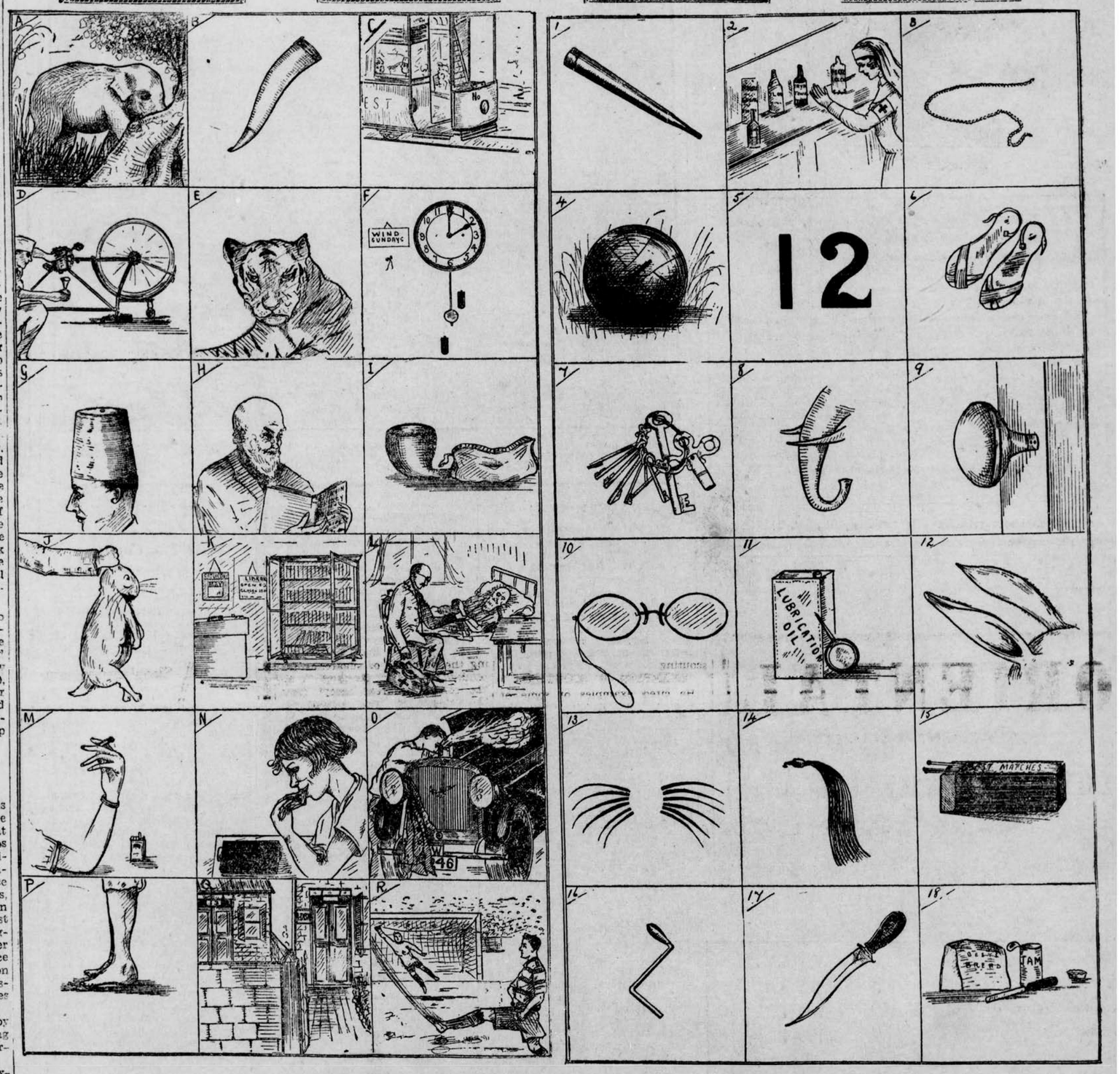
COMPETITION

1st Prize **Rs. 500**

2nd Prize **Rs. 200**

3rd Prize **Rs. 100**

CONSOLATION PRIZES **Rs. 200**



As the title implies you have to find out what is missing in this competition. There are two sets of pictures—illustrations on the left show some part, article or thing missing. They are marked A, B, & C: - - - - Whereas the set of pictures on the right Numbered 1, 2, 3 - - - - provde a clue to the missing part, article or thing. For instance, the trunk of the elephant in picture A is missing and No. 8 on the right gives the clue to the missing yart. You have, therefore, to fill in No. 8 against illustration A in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 26th September observing the following rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps—and post your entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by REGISTERED POST, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserve the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner they like.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar." The Prizes will be announced on the 4th October, 1934.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustration Right
A	8	J	
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Reporters Jailed For Fifth Time

Refuse To Divulge To Court Information Gained In Confidence While On Newspaper Duty

For the fifth consecutive day two young reporters, Jack Durham and Wesley Carty, went to jail for contempt of court rather than give Police Judge Jay W. Harlan information gained in confidence in the course of their newspaper profession, says the Danoille (Kentuky) correspondent of the "New York Times," writing on July 28.

The procedure now simplified as a result of their sixth refusal to say who told them in advance that Represenr tative J. Sterling Towles was to be hanged in effigy, was short, but it drew a crowd that packed the small court room.

"Do you still refuse to answer," Judge Harlan asked calmly as he reopened his court of inquiry into the hanging in effigy.

"We do on the ground that the intormation was given us in a newspaper confidence," replied Carty.

Durham nodded his head in acquiescence as the even tempered judge repeated the question.

"Well, I have no other alternative than to punish you," responded the judge and ordered them to go to the Boyle County Jail for another six hours.

Outside a crowd which could not get into the little courtroom on the second floor of City Hall waited. About 150 had packed in to hear the proceedings.

Judge Harlan obtained the two 23-year old reporters' promises to return at 4 p.m., Monday and then asked Chief of Police R. J. Sales to take them to jail. The three walked through the crowd lining the sidewalk of this old town, famous as one of Kentucky's pioneer settlements and as the seat of Centre College, and made their way to jail 300 yards away.

Yesterday they refused Judge Harlan's suggestion that they seek a ruling from Circuit Court by petition for habeas corpus, or an injunction, and the matter was not brought up this time.

"We'll stick by our guns," Durham told friends as he and Carty and Chief Sales walked toward the old two-story brick jail. They had paid $10 fines each Monday, and had served three hours in jail Tuesday, and si each Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and were due back there just about in time for Jailor R. K. Crain to serve supper, a slab of bologney sausage, three pieces of white bread and a biscuit dripping with molasses. They had filled their pockets with cigarettes for themselves and for the "regular inmates," as they termed those confined there waiting to be tried on criminal charges.

SCOUTING WEEK IN THANA

Lectures On Preliminary Course

The Secretary, Local Scouting Association, Thana, writes:—

The Thana City had a very busy week for those, who are inteersted in Scouting. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday the 28th, 29th and 30th Aug. 1934. Mr. Bhosekar the Scout Organizer for this Division delivered three important lectures to the male teachers of the Municipal Schools, Thana.

The lecturer emphasized upon the minds of his audience, the necessity of the spread of scouting throughout the length and breadth of India to bring her to the level of other prosperous nations. As an essential supplement to the Academical education imparted in the present schools it is an obligatory duty of every teacher to know the game of scouting.

EXAMPLES OF SCOUTING.

He cited examples of some of the great men of the world like Rockefeller, who have taken up to scouting even in their old age and, therefore, there is every reason for ordinary men to acquire thorough knowledge of Scouting and to digest it, so as to bring it into every day practice. The lectures were very impressive and it is hoped that they have served the purpose of giving the teachers a "Preliminary Training Course in Scouting."

A three days' camp for the Patrol Leaders of the Troops under the control of the Local Association, Thana, was also held under the able guidance and supervision of the Divisional Scout Organizer. All sorts of subjects dealing with the responsibility of a Patrol Leader were discussed, and it is hoped that this camp will no doubt increase the efficiency of the several troops.

FOR OPPOSING TEMPLE BILL

Madras Sanatanists Thank Govt.

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

At a meeting under the auspices of the Madras City Varnashrama Swarajya Sangha held yesterday, Dewan Bahadur M. S. Ramaswami Sastri presiding, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) Thanking the Government for their opposing the Temple Entry Bill recently in the Legislative Assembly.

(2) Expressing the sense of irreparable loss sustained by Sanatanists all over India in the recent demise of Sir Manmohandas Ramji of Bombay.

(3) Exhorting Sanatanist voters at the coming elections to vote only for such candidates as will be officially put up or else in the absence of such candidates in any constituencies, candidates approved by the Sanatanist Election Board.

The President in his concluding speech strongly supported Mr. M. K. Acharya's plea for a harmonious combination of the scientific knowledge of the West with the spiritual culture of India.—A. P.

Some Advocates of Bangalore and Tumkur who had gone to Karwar to see Mr. Venkatapathaiah, a Political prisoner in Karwar jail in a statement say that the prisoner is keeping good health and that there is no cause for anxiety.

MINIMUM PRICE FOR SUGAR CANE

Three-party Conference Summoned

RANCHI, Sept. 1.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa (Ministry of Education) have issued the following communique announcing their decision to hold a conference of representatives of growers and sugar factories and selected officials to discuss the details connected with the question of fixing a minimum price for sugarcane for use in factories in the Province.

CONTROLLED AREAS.

"The Government of Bihar and Orissa (Ministry of Education) have provisionally decided to declare all the districts or parts of districts north of the Ganges to be controlled areas under sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Sugarcane Act, 1934, and to issue notifications under sub-Section (3) of the same Section prohibiting the purchase of sugarcane intended for use in factories in all the controlled areas except from the growers or from persons licensed as purchasing agents under the Act. The question of fixing a minimum price for sugarcane intended for use in factories in controlled areas under sub-Section (2) of Section (3) and of framing rules under Section 7 of the Act are now under consideration.

Before coming to a final decision, however, the Hon'ble the Minister proposes to discuss the details in a conference with the repreentatives of growers and sugar factories and a few selected officials. The discussions will be held at Patna on the 24th September 1934 and following days."—A. P.

ILL-FATED NANGA PARBAT EXPEDITION

Herr Schneider's Interesting Lecture

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

"We could have easily reached the summit of Nanga Parbat on this day, but decided in fairness to our friends and comrades, to undertake the final and last assault on the next day."

This was the disclosure made by Herr Erwin Schneider, a member of the ill-fated German Nanga Parbat Expedition, in a lecture at a meeting, held under the auspices of the Himalayan Club at the United Service Club, Calcutta.

The advance group of the expedition arrived at camp 8 situated at a height of 25,000 ft. on July 6, said Herr Schneider, and Herr Peter Aschenbrenner and he went ahead to cut steps into the steep slope of the Silver Saddle.

"We had started early and were in excellent form so that we reached the Silver Saddle in a very short time and we saw before us the last plateau, a comparatively long but very difficult distance to travel up to the main peak."

STORM AND DISASTER.

They went back to wait for their comrades. The following morning there arose the terrific storm which brought disaster to the expedition.

The speaker continued:—

"The question which we asked ourselves again and again was why our comrades and their porters did not follow our track, and why they had to stay for the night above camp 7, a question which, I fear, will never be answered.

"The only plausible explanation is the fact that human beings are only able to spend a very limited time in an elevation above 24,000 ft. without losing their energy and strength.

"Four mountaineers and six porters have given their last and died for a high ideal. It is only fair to add that the porters have not only lived up to expectations but went far beyond this limit in their staunch loyalty. We hope however, to complete one day the work they have begun with them in spirit on the summit of Nanga Parbat."—United Press.

CONGRESSMEN AND GANPATI UTSAV

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have sent for publication the following resolution passed by the B.P.C.C. at its meeting held on 7th September 1931.

"Resolved that no member of the B.P.C.C. shall participate in the programme arranged by the Ganpati Utsava Mandals or assist them in any other way though invited at such places, where the so-called 'untouchable' brothers are not given equal treatment.

The District and Taluka Congress Committees also be informed similarly."

Attention of the members of the B.P.C.C., and other Congressmen is drawn to this resolution in view of the Ganpati festival which is now approaching.

The Duke of Gloucester sailed from Marseilles in cruiser Sussex to-day for Australia.

Included among the duties of the newly appointed Road Safety Council will be a review of the highway code and its redrafting in light of any modification found necessary.

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Women Prisoners Of Nazi Germany

Many Interned For Months Without Knowing Why

That women as well as men are sent to concentration camps in Germany has been kept a strict secret. Only now that a few of the inmates have been released is it possible to obtain some information on this point, and there is still much that remains untold, writes special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

There was, and, apparently, still is, a women's section in the concentration camp at Hohenstein in Saxony, a camp as notorious as Dachau for the ill-treatment of prisoners. There is another concentration camp for women at Brauweiler, near Cologne, where political suspects are interned.

The "Landesarbeitshaus" (county workhouse) at Moringen am Solling (which is about eight miles from Gottingen) also serves as a concentration camp for female political prisoners. Most of the inmates are men and women who have been sentenced for vagrancy, prostitution, and so on, but towards the end of last year there was a special section for about a hundred women who had been arrested for political reasons. These prisoners were under military discipline and had to parade and do drill like male recruits. Their number was increased during the winter and rose to about 140.

At present there are women from various parts of Germany in this camp. Many of them have been interned for months without knowing why. A statement made without evidence or without even the appearance of probability by an informer will often lead to arrest and internment. Most of the arrests made in Germany to-day by the Secret State Police are made as the result of private denunciation by paid informers, by people who wish to display zeal on behalf of the dictatorship, or by those merely malicious.

PRISON FOR LISTENING-IN.

There is one woman in the camp at Moringen whose husband had already been arrested. She had arranged with a friend to hear Herr Hitler on the radio. Information was given to the police that she was listening-in to Moscow. Although it was afterwards shown that it would have been impossible to hear Moscow on the wireless set she had used she was, nevertheless, sent to the camp. She has been there for eight months. Her three children are being provided for in a home for paupers.

Another woman, named Friederike Lange, who is 69 years old and a cripple, was arrested fourteen months ago and has been at Moringen since November 1. Her alleged offence is that she bought a stamp of the "International Workers' Relief" (such stamps are issued by many German organisations and are bought as a form of subscription).

None of the women interned at Moringen or the other concentration camps has been sentenced. Ostensibly they are on remand or under "protective arrest," but as no order has been given by a judge or magistrate their detention, when it exceeds a week's duration, is illegal. They are victims of the Secret State Police, who continue to act as an arbitrary, autonomous, terrorist force.

COLOURLESS LIFE.

Life in the women's camp at Moringen is rough and colourless. The work is hard. The sanitary conditions are bad—in one hall there are only six basins for 72 prisoners to wash in. Lights-out is at eight o'clock. Last winter the women slept on straw sacking with but one blanket each in unheated rooms. Medical attention is wholly inadequate, particularly as the winter has left many of the prisoners with ruined constitutions. Some of the women are showing grave mental symptoms—the close quarters, the uncertainty, and the gnawing anxiety are having disastrous psychological effects. Discipline is severe, one of the punishments for indiscipline or offences against the camp regulations being solitary confinement in a dark cell.

COLOUR BAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

... A Recent Judgment ...

London (By Air Mail)

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian"

Sir,—May I take the opportunity afforded by the publication to-day of the memorandum of the Parliamentary Committee on the South African Protectorates to draw attention to a recent decision by the Court of Appeal in the Union? The judgments, the full text of which has just became available (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs v. Rasool, 1934, A.D. 167), discuss the basis of the colour bar and seem to me to form the most important decision that has been given by a South African court.

The case arose in the following circumstances. Without Parliamentary authority, the Postmaster-General adopted the policy of dividing post offices throughout the country into two parts, one for white people and the other for black.

An Indian who objected to being classified with the natives contested the validity of this arrangement. He was presumably encouraged by the knowledge that it was well-settled law, established by a long line of previous decisions, that it is not permissible for the authorities to discriminate on the ground of race or colour unless Parliament has expressly authorised the discrimination as it did, for instance, in the notorious Colour Bar Act, applied to the mining industry.

According to this new decision, however, where it is merely a matter of "convenience and comfort" to provide separate (and equal) services for white and black the Administration is entitled to do so of its own accord.

The significance of the argument lies in the fact that no one who has observed at close quarters the departmental practice of the Union Government can for a moment seriously believe that essential services of equal quality will in fact be provided for natives (which includes, for this purpose, Indians and Capecoloured people). Every branch of public administration will be quick to take advantage of this new pillar of strength to support "white civilisation," for no petty official need now have the least compunction in dividing the whole population solely according to the colour of their skin.

Indeed, this habit is taken by Mr. Justice Beyers as the very ground of the decision. "The contention that in the eyes of the law all men are equal cannot be accepted unconditionally," he declared. "The division into white and black runs throughout social life in the whole Union—for example, in hospitals, cemetaries, public baths and and conveniences, playgrounds, tramcars, and in countless other instances."

In these circumstances the belief that South Africa may be induced to modify the harsh contours of its racial barriers or refine the crudity of their legislative expression is doubtless worthy of respect; but the assumption that the dominant race will reverse its traditional, legally secured native policy deserves the tribute of a smile.—Yours etc.,

JULIUS LEWIN,
23, Talbot Square, London, W.2,
August 15.

Position Of Indian Community

(By Air Mail).

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—The decision of the South African Court of Appeal to which Mr. Lewin refers in his letter published on August 21—unless and until it is overruled by the Privy Council—must be taken to be the law prevailing in the Union, establishing the doctrine of administrative discrimination in matters of race and colour independently of express Parliamentary sanction. The consequences of this judicial recognition of the principle of the "colour bar" as a matter of course in the ordinary relations of the State and its coloured people are bound to be widespread and profound.

In matters of racial relations, where two or more classes of citizenship are set up, creating differences of social, economic, and political status, it is both psychologically and actually impossible to assure equality of service and of treatment to the lower-class citizens.

So far as the Indian community are concerned, the Union authorities are under public and express obligation so to treat them as to encourage and provide facilities for their adoption of European standards where they have not already done so. If, on the contrary, the Union Government take advantage of this decision and deliberately create fresh barriers of race and colour they must not be surprised if their policy should become the occasion of renewed unrest among the South African Indians, and also a fresh cause of friction with the Government and people of India, who will not unreasonably feel in that event that the Union authorities have failed to implement a formal undertaking.

It would not therefore be unexpected if the Government of India agent in the Union, Sir Maharaj Singh, has asked the Union Government to reconsider the position, with a view to preventing this unfortunate situation from developing into an acute controversy.—Yours, etc.,

HY. S. L. POLAK,
Hon. Secretary.
Indians Overseas Association.
London, August 22.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments Notified

Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell, M.B.E., Barrister-at-Law, resumed charge of the office of Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Thursday the 23rd August 1934 in the afternoon.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Jehangir Dinshah Davar, Barrister-at-Law, relinquished charge of his office as an Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay on Thursday the 23rd August 1934 in the afternoon.

The Honourable Mr. Justice K. C. Sen, I.C.S., acting Judge of the High Court of Bombay, is granted leave on average pay from the 22nd October 1934 to the 7th February 1935 inclusive.

Mr. A C Sequeira on return from leave, to be Extra Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Poona.

Mr. D B Kalpitia, on relief, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Poona.

Mr. M. E. Guider, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted leave on average pay from the 4th August 1934 to the 30th September 1934.

Mr. C H Klein, an Inspector of Police, Bombay City to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, from the 5th August 1934 vice Mr. M. E. Guider, on leave.

Major R J Wilkinson, O.B.E. I.A.S.C., Administrative Commandant at Deolali, having resigned his appointment as a Second Class Magistrate the magisterial powers conferred on him are withdrawn.

The leave for two months granted to Mr. R V Bodas, a First Class Subordinate Judge in the Bombay Presidency, is extended by three months on half average pay.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

Mr. Anantani Says Government Is Misled

London (By Air Mail).

Recent legislation to regulate the cloves industry of Zanzibar has excited some hostile comment, especially from the Zanzibar Indian community. Zanzibar exports 80 per cent. or 90 per cent. a year of the world's supply of cloves. Arabs and Africans are the primary landowners and producers of cloves, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The Indians, who are 6 per cent. of the population, carry on the financing of the producers and the marketing, and have always done so; in fact, the Indians are the merchant, shopkeeper, and money-lender classes, and the middlemen in the trade. The recent legislation arose out of the relationship between the producers and their financiers.

Zanzibar is an Arab State and a British Protectorate. The Government is administered on behalf of the Sultan and under the control of the Colonial Office by a British Resident, at present Sir Richard Rankine, and a staff of European officers. All legislation in Zanzibar is nominally by decree of the Sultan. The first of these decrees prohibits Arabs and Africans from permanently alienating their land to non-Arabs or non-Africans except with the sanction of the British Resident.

At the same time a bill to tighten up the existing legislation as to money-lending was introduced and passed in the Legislative Council. Another line of policy was the foundation of the Clove Growers' Association, eventually to give it legal status and powers to deal in and export produce, to seek out suitable markets, to lend money, and to do in fact almost everything connected with the financing, marketing, and control of the industry.

MR. ANANTANI.

Mr. B. N. Anantani, secretary of the Indian National Association of Zanzibar, is in London to make representations against this legislation, which he says is adversely affecting Indian interests in the Protectorate. In an interview which I have had with him he began by saying that he was acutely pained at the attitude of the Zanzibar Government towards the Indian community, which had been responsible for consolidating British influence not only in Zanzibar but, through Zanzibar, all over East Africa.

The legislation, he added, had been rushed through the Legislature hurriedly within ten days of the first publication of draft bills. No justification had yet been made out for any emergency. Even the answer given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Sir Robert Hamilton had been contradicted by Zanzibar, and there was no defence yet forthcoming.

Mr. Anantani believes that the Zanzibar Government is being misled in its moves against Indians in respect of the transfer of land or mortgages by landowners in satisfaction of debts. If there is indebtedness, the remedy is not to debar Indians from acquiring land, even in residential areas.

Another attempt, Mr. Anantani said, was an endeavour to eliminate Indians from the export trade of cloves. The British merchants in Mincing Lane, Mr. Anantani was satisfied, did not like the legislation, not out of sympathy with the Indians but because they had seen that the legislation would in effect hurt British interests.

Nothing short of repeal of "these ill-conceived measures," Mr. Anantani concluded, would ease the situation. He welcomed the appointment of Mr. K. P. Masson, of the Indian Civil Service, as the Government of India's representative to go to Zanzibar for investigation and report. Mr. Anantani pressed for immediate postponement of the enforcement of the decrees pending the result of the negotiations in order to create a favourable atmosphere for a smooth inquiry. In his opinion it would be best if the Colonial Office authorised the appointment of a conference of all the parties interested with the Government of India's representative in order to find out a more equitable plan.

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Jhabua People Condemn Alleged Misrule In State

Dohad Conference Asks Maharaja To Appoint Expert To Investigate Grievances

(From A Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Sept. 2.

Jhabua people met in a conference at Dohad on September 1st. There were nearly 300 to 400 people including numerous Bhil delegates.

The President Sheth Kalooram Porwad of Thandla in a very short speech placed the problem about their grievances and appealed for cohesion and united action.

The delegates then met together and passed resolutions embodying their grievances and suggested the remedies to redress them.

His Highness was called upon by the Agency either to abdicate or to face an enquiry and it is learnt that the Maharaja has taken a very strange attitude consenting to do neither. It is evident that he is reluctant to face an enquiry The numerous speakers and the sufferers expressed their feelings very forcefully at the conference.

Resolution

The resolutions adopted in the conference were as follows:—

(1) This Conference of the people of the Jhabua State resolves that the Ruler of Jhabua should rule after the fashion of His Majesty George V of Great Britain and to that end establish a Representative Legislative Assembly and a seperate executive Council completely emanable to the orders of the representative body.

(2) That in all the towns with a population of 1,000 and more representative Municipalities be established and in order to establish an entirely efficient and honest Administration and to inagurate the constitution proposed in resolution No 1 services of a competent Junior Indian Civil servant be obtained from the Government of India.

(3) This conference resolves that fair compensations be given to Sheth Sobhagmalji Hemrajji Chhajed, Pitols' Modia Chunnilal Ranchhodlal, Ochhablal and Kesarimalji Bhandari who were illegally arrested, handcuffed, paraded and detained in Jail and who were subsequently released even before the completion of their trial

Restore Library

(4) This conference resolves that the Library building built from public funds which has been illegally turned into a Dak-Bungalow be restored to the people.

(5) This Conference resolves that all officers fined in the State or anywhere else be forthwith removed and all Civil or criminal powers entrusted to Tehsildas who are ignorant of Law, be withdrawn. No judical powers be given to any person who is not duly qualified in Law.

(6) This Conference resolves that the Council of Administration as introduced is not acceptable. The State officials consisting the said Council being liable to dismissal at the sweet pleasure of H H and getting very small salaries could hardly afford to criticise adversely any proposal placed before them

Land Tax Grievances

(7) This conference resolves that services of an expert in taxation be obtained with a view to investigate the numerous grievances about the Land Tax, Customs, Road Tax, House Tax, Water Tax, Cattle Tax, Forest Tax, etc and reduce and revise the same with a view to a more equitable distribution of taxes. He may also be entrusted with the work of retrenchment in order to reduce the burden of taxation in these times of depression and an economic expert be appointed in order to investigate into the enormous and increasing poverty of the people in the last 30 years and suggest remedies for raising their income.

(8) This Conference resolves that Begar in whatever form and wherever existing be immediately abolished and any person attempting to enforce the same be prosecuted under the I. P. C. and all persons employed in Begar either at Anas or anywhere else be paid their wages in full. The wives of Fakirchand Kumar of Ranapur and Nannoo Carpenter Thandla and others who died owing to Begar should be compensated.

Forest Administration

(9) This Conference resolves that the system of forming out the right to collect the forest products be stopped and the Forest Administration be brought in the lines of Forest Administration in British India subject to the preservation of rights of the poor Bhil population in the neighbouring forests

(10) This Conference resolves that Bai Lalita and Bai Sundar be restored to their husbands and they be suitably compensated for seduction.

(11) This Conference resolves that a special outside officer be appointed to investigate into the minority Administrations of Thikanas specially with a view to find out misappropriations and maladministration as illustrated in the case of Bori Thikana.

(12) This Conference resolves that services of a special P. W. D. Officer and accountant be obtained in order to investigate in all the P. W. D contracts during the last 3 years and also for fixing a responsibility of the State for the debts of 3 lacs of rupees.

(13) This Conference resolves that the system of Budget and accounts which was introduced by the Agency in the time of Administration and which was subsequently scraped be restored and enquiries be made into the accounts of the past three years by an expert auditor

(14) This Conference resolves that all alienations of land made during the last 30 years in favour of any person other than lawfully married Ranis be forthwith cancelled and the income from the same be credited to State treasury

Name The Heir

(15) This Conference resolves that in view of the fact that His Highness is now 65 years old and that he has no son by any one of the Ranis and in view of the fact that he is about to abdicate, the name of the next heir be notified in order to prevent all intrigues in the State.

(16) This conference resolves that money illegally recovered [illegible] from and properties illegally confiscated and auctioned of the following persons. (Extorsions) Rs 2,500 Nanda Kachra Teli Para Rs. 2,000 Chunnilal Ukkadji Modia Pitol; Rs 1,201. Kasturchand Bhandari; Rs. 1,201. Ghasiram Bhandari; Rs 1,501, Vaghmal Bhandari; Rs. 1,000, Kesarimal Agrawal, Ranapur; Rs. 1,500, Kachra Amarchand Pancholi; Rs 2,500 Vajechand Poona Labhan; Rs 700, Gendalal Ramnath Mehsari; Rs. 700, Mohammad Jiva Bohra; Rs 300, Onkar Aupa Teli; Rs 250, Unkar Luna Teli; and Sarichandji (Properties confiscated or auctioned) Champalal Modi, Surajlal Bheral, Kanhaiyalal Carpenter Khachrod, Ranchhodlal, Badrinarayan and Chaturbhujaji of Thandla and Kanhaiyalal Kothari of Jhabua's Jagir) be refunded to them with adequate compensations.

(17) This Conference resolves that the following persons are authorised to work out these resolutions and they are also authorised to take all necessary and possible steps to meet their ends.

Messrs Kalloram Porwad Vardichandji Sheth, Tikamchand Jain and Kanhaiyalal Vaidya.

"ABSCONDER" ARRESTED

Books & Papers Seized In Course Of House Raid

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The Special Branch Police raided this morning a Boarding House in Cornwallis Street and arrested Nalini Sanyal who had been absconding, from Rungpur, place of his internment, some time past. In the course of the search of his room, the police seized some books and papers.

The Special Police also raided four houses this morning in North Calcutta including a place in Baghbazar wherefrom they arrested Haladhar Das, a young man hailing from Dacca it is believed in connection with an armed dacoity in East Bengal.—United Press.

GOVT. & NEWS-PAPER CRITICISMS

Interesting Questions Answered In Bombay Council

The following questions were answered in the Bombay Legislative Council bearing on newspaper criticism:—

1. Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona District): Will the Hon'ble the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the work of reporting to Government the contents of newspapers and magazines is now entrusted to the Oriental Translator to Government;

(b) if so, whether he communicates the important criticisms on the administration to Government or to the heads of the departments concerned or to both;

(c) whether Government expect any explanations from the heads of the departments on the criticisms;

(d) whether there is any time-limit for offering their explanations?

The Hon'ble Mr. R. D. Bell: (a) Yes, in the case of newspapers and magazines published in the Presidency Proper and those published in Sind in languages other than Sindhi and English. In Sind the work is entrusted to the Sindhi Translator in the case of Sindhi papers and to the Commissioner in Sind in the case of English papers.

(b) To both.

(c) It depends on the nature and gravity of the criticisms.

((d) No.

Srinagar, Sept. 6.—The Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition was opened yesterday. H.H. the Maharajah had a private view, which was attended by all the Ministers of the State and Exhibition officials and the Exhibition was afterwards opened to public. The Exhibition will remain open till the 25th of September.

COTTON MARKET FOR MADRAS?

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

The question of the establishment of a market in Madras similar to the Cotton Exchange in Bombay has been engaging the attention of the Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce for some time, says a report in the "Madras Mail."

In Bombay there is a committee consisting of representatives of growers, merchants and brokers to control contracts. This system is found to work satisfactorily for the purpose of preventing undue fluctuations, in market prices. And as a further precaution against speculation. The committee at Bombay has fixed settlement days in which the difference between the contract rate and the rate prevailing at the time of delivery is settled.

With a view to establish a similar organisation in this presidency, the Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce has written to all organisations affiliated to the Chamber asking their views on the matter as for the introduction of hedge contracts, which is believed to be of great value in adjusting demand and supply of cotton. This will be beneficial to the cultivator, buyer and seller of cotton. The views have been asked for particularly in regard to future markets and how far they may be regulated by government or non-official agencies.

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Second Announcement

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L. O. B. means Proof — Lasting Proof!

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(Full directions given with each packing)

Try Also Little's Oriental Soap, for "Soft-as-velvet" skin. Rs. 1|6 p. doz.

Made in India (Madras City) for Half a Century
LITTLE'S Oriental BALM
the World Renowned Relief for Aches and Pains

Back to health and strength —with HORLICK'S

WHEN illness has left you weak and limp, your body's great need is nourishment—nourishment that will rebuild wasted tissues and bring energy flooding back, yet placing no strain on digestion.

Doctors recognise that Horlick's is invaluable for this purpose. Scientifically prepared from fresh, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat, Horlick's provides complete and balanced nourishment—everything your body needs, in correct proportions.

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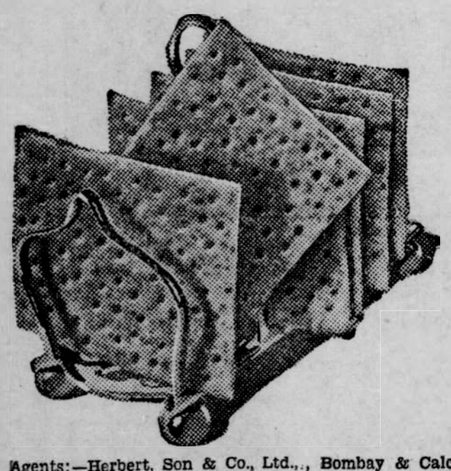
Available Everywhere

● When prepared in the special Mixer Horlick's is extra creamy and delicious. Obtainable at stores; or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps



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AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO CURIO COLLECTORS. SALE OF ONE VERY OLD OIL PAINTING OF SHIVAJI AND ONE SWORD

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Pledgee and on account and at the risk of the Pledger sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 11th September, 1934 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Room the following very old Shivaji's Oil Painting and Sword.

1 Very old Oil Painting size 50" x 50" in gold gilted frame "Shivaji Reconnoitering" in very good condition.

1 Very old Sword considered to be used by Shivaji himself with the name "Chatrapati Maharaja Shivaji" in gold inlaid letters and with the emblem and star of the late Shivaji the great Maratha Warrior.

The sword can only be delivered after the sale to the Police License holders.

Articles will be on view three days before the sale.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale and articles removed immediately on the close of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

D. MISTRY & Co.

GRAND AUCTION SALE at Sandhurst Bridge in Show Room just opp. Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency on SUNDAY, the 9th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) complete modern style made-to-order high class Dining, Drawing and bed room, bungalow furniture, comprising dining room suite, rich silk tapestry, lined Chesterfield suites, compact and wardrobe and dressing table with side mirrors to match, box mattress beds, Goodall Safes, rich Persian carpets, H.M.V. Gramophone, glass, crockery, best platedware, etc.

Property of C. R. Richards, Esqr., and others. Property on view. Auctioneers D. MISTRY & CO., Tel. No. 22801.

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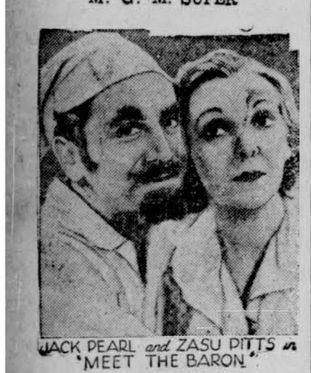

JACK PEARL and ZASU PITTS in 'MEET THE BARON'

Featuring:

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—A Hilarious Comedy to take Away your Blues: also showing:

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A REAL TREAT FOR PATETI HOLIDAYS!

MIND YOUR EYE

"EYE-SUN" Cures Cataract and Imperfect Sights absolutely. No need of operation. Success guaranteed. If not, price refunded. Price Rs. 2. HARRYASRAM, Panchpota, (Bengal).

THIRTY DAY PRINCESS

Sylvia Sidney In Dual Role At Pathe

Sylvia Sidney makes her latest appearance for Paramount in the romantic comedy role of "Thirty-Day Princess," adapted from Clarence Budington Kelland's famous magazine novel, at Pathe Theatre. Cary Grant is featured, and the supporting cast includes Edward Arnold. Vince Barnett, Lucien Littlefield, Henry Stephenson and Edgar Norton.

The film, produced by B. P. Schulberg and directed by Marion Gering, is a comedy of events that occur when an American girl is called upon to enact the role of a European princess who has fallen ill, that she may impress America and secure a big banker's loan for the princess country.

The screen play is by Preston Sturges, noted Broadway playwright, and Frank Partos. Adaptation and dialog are by Sam Hellman and Edwin Justus Mayer.

The picture tells of Gresham, big international banker, who visits the little country, sees a big opportunity for floating a loan in the American market. The moment he gets a glimpse of the princess Catterina, nicknamed "Zizzi" he knows the loan is sure to go over if the princess will come to America on a good-will tour to impress America.

With Gresham, she arrives in New York. The press is enthusiastic, with the exception of one newspaper, owned by Porter Madison who sees through Gresham's scheme, decides to expose it in his publication.

To add to Gresham's troubles, the princess falls ill—and in order to put over the loan, he decides to seek a double. Detectives are told that the princess has disappeared and set out to find her.

They bring in Nancy Lane, a struggling actress, who jumps at the chance to earn some money. So capably does she play the role, that everyone is fooled. Even the publisher is intrigued by her charm, falls completely in love with her.

But Nancy Lane faces the problem of telling Madison the truth at the end of the thirty-day period. How the two young people work out their romantic problem, furnishes an entirely new ending to a charming comedy.

"SUCH WOMEN ARE DANGEROUS"

At The Roxy

If you're a man and want to learn how to fight off the advance of three lovely damsels, by all means see Warner Baxter in "Such Women Are Dangerous" which opens this evening at Roxy. And if you are woman you'll certainly want to see it to learn how best to make advances on a charming bachelor novelist. Not that Baxter is altogether successful. But his suave sophistication and who can play such a role better serves him well in most dilemmas. It isn't untill he gets into serious trouble that his usual defenses desert him, that leads to an unexpected climax that introduces some excellent serious drama into the picture. But we won't go into that too deeply lest we detract from your enjoyment of a delightful picture. Baxter is at his romantic best in this his first starring vehicle. Surrounding him more or less are three leading lovely ladies: Rosemary Ames, Rochelle Hudson and Mona Barrie. Miss Ames is his faithful secretary who tries with scant success to protect him from the others. Rochelle is the infatuated debutante who tries to storm the citadel of the novelist's heart by the sheer impetuosity of her attack. It is she, incidentally, who gets Baxter into his most serious trouble a murder trial, no less. And Mona Barrie exercises her more mature charms with studied sophistication. All three come through with splendid characterizations. If Rosemary Ames tops the others it is only because her part is the most sympathetic. Henrietta Crosman contributes her usual polished characterization as Baxter's aunt. Herbert Mundin gives things a comic twist as Baxter's butler. In the secondary roles we must mention the excellent work of Lily D. Stuart, Irving Pichel, Jane Barnes, Matt Moore, Frank Conroy—and James Burke. Such an enumeration suggests that the supporting cast is excellent. It is and the picture is well worth seeing. Don't miss it.

KING OF SIAM IN BAD HOMBURG

Among recent visitors to Bad Homburg is the King of Siam with his suite. This is not the first time the King has visited the famous Spa, for he was there in 1907, when a lad of fourteen, with his father. On his departure the management of the spa presented him with a cane made from a block of wood found on the Saalburg, and estimated to be 2,000 years old.

FLORENTINE ARTIST-LOVER

Gay Italy Of The Medicis

If you're in the entertainment market for a landslide of laughs, you've a rare treat in store in "The Affairs of Cellini," starring Constance Bennett and Fredric March, which showed for the first time locally yesterday at the . . . . . Theatre. an audience which, if the incessant roars that filled the theatre may be considered a fair judge, had the time of its cinema-going life.

Fredric March, making his debut under Joseph M. Schenck and Darryl F. Zanuck's 20th Century banner, as the fiery, passionate 16th Century Florentine goldsmith and lover. Benvenuto Cellini, is again the mad, impetuous March of "The Royal Family."

The film, which Bess Meredyth adapted from Edwin Justus Mayer's New York stage hit, "The Firebrand," which was in turn, based on the sensationally frank "Autobiography" concerns itself with the goldsmith's affairs with the amorous and beautiful Duchess of Florence and with his beautiful but dumb model, Angela.

SPRIGHTLY STORY.

The story opens with the fatuous, henpecked old Duke of Florence deciding to hang Cellini for his latest offense. He goes to his workshop and is so intrigued with the lovely model, Angela, that he has her carried off to the summer palace. The Duchess comes to investigate the notorious lover, Cellini, at first hand, and arranges a rendezvous for that evening, also at the summer palace. After an hilarious scene in which, unknown to each other, the Duke and Duchess entertain their respective lights o'love in their adjoining chambers, Cellini carries off Angela to his mountain hideaway. He deserts her, however, when she fails to respond to his impassioned, poetic entreaties, and returns to the palace to brave the anger of the Duke and Duchess. He manages to ingratiate himself again with the Duchess, but when, at the Duke's command, he brings Angela to a palace banquet, the jealous Duchess takes an impulsive revenge which reveals their affair. The Duke has just begun to denounce the Duchess for her indiscretion when the doltish Angela reveals the situation between the Duke and herself. The Duchess trips off to Florence with Cellini, leaving the Duke alone at last with the fair model.

CAST SPLENDID.

Constance Bennett is at her delightful best as the dallying Duchess, and Frank Morgan, repeating the role of the Duke which he originated in the stage play, is better than we have ever seen him. Fay Wray is enchantingly lovely as Angela and gives an excellent performance. Others who are outstanding are Louis Calhern, Vince Barnett and Jessie Ralph.

The colour and atmosphere of Renaissance Italy is revived in all its paradoxical beauty and ugliness. The back-grounds designed by Richard Day are spectacular and impressive and the elaborate costumes of the period, credited to Gwen Wakeling, are breathtakingly lovely.

"The Affairs of Cellini" is hearty, hilarious comedy and, thanks to the expert direction of Gregory La Cava, moves along at a fast, smooth pace. Here is gay, glorious entertainment that will guarantee you one of the grandest evenings you've ever spent in a theatre, and will keep you chuckling over its rollicking fun for many a day.

B. B. & C. I. ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION

Protesting Against Low Pay And Heavy Work

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

A largely attended public meeting of the workers of the Electrical Department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was held on Monday last at Bombay Central, when Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla presided.

Mr. Jhabwalla explained to the workers what the Union had done in representing their numerous grievances to the Administration and the failure of the Administration to redress a single one of their grievances. He exhorted the workers to strengthen the Union which was the only course left open to them to force the Administration to concede their demands. Then resolutions were passed protesting against the campaign of discharges, dismissals, depromotions, fining and retrenchments recently inaugurated by the Electrical Department, making the workers of the Power Department at Parel to work on Sundays and non-payment of overtime for the excess hours of work put in by the workers, and the imposition of heavier work.

LOW PAY & HEAVY WORK.

By another resolution the attention of the Agent was drawn to the fact that the Staff of the Electrical Department were the most low paid and at the same time, most were highly overburdened with work in the whole Administration, and that their pay was also considerably low when compared with similar categories both in other Departments of the same Railway as well as in the G. I. P. Railway, and requesting the Agent to put the workers of the Electrical Department on par with others. The last resolution expressed the great dissatisfaction of the workers for the failure of the Agent to sympathetically consider the representation made by the Union, on behalf of the workers of the Electrical Department.

The meeting terminated amidst great enthusiasm and loud cheers of "Union Ki-Jai."—United Press.

THE FLOATING MOTOR CAR

We have had flying boats, and now we are to have floating cars. A motor car which can be used on land and water has recently been tested by the authorities in the Rhine and Mosel districts.

The car is propelled in water by paddles fixed to the rear axle tree, and the steering is done with the front wheels, which are panelled. The car is stated to attain a speed of about ten kilometres an hour against the stream and considerably more in still water. The inventor's aim has been primarily to build a car capable of use in floods and rescue work.

Although the present model is primitive, it is said to have given complete satisfaction to all who witnessed the tests. The weight of the car is about three-quarters of a ton. The transfer from land to water takes place everywhere without difficulty, but a float has been fixed to the front of the vehicle to render sinking impossible in the event of accident.

Shall we one day see a machine which flies, floats and takes to the road?

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOUR....

or any man whose judgment you respect!!

about

RUPLEKHA

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK!!

A "NEW THEATRES" Super Production.

A love story of a maid of Mountains and a Village-lad at the court of Asoka the Great

Directed by PRAMATHESH BARUA

Featuring:

RATANBAI
SAIGAL
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VISWANATH
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DON'T FAIL TO SEE AND HEAR IT TO-DAY AT

MINERVA TALKIES LAMINGTON ROAD.

SPECIAL MATINEE AT 3 P.M. TO-DAY

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 3 p. m. on SAT. SUN. and Holidays.

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2ND WONDER WEEK
8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD

KING—KONG

R. K. O.'S TITANIC THRILLER

THE EDWARD

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.

LAST SHOW TO-DAY
Morning at 10-30 a.m.
Bombay's Favourite

LALE-YAMAN

With

FIROZ DASTOOR

Radio's Famous Boy Singer

THE PALACE

Near Byculla Rly. Station
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GRETA GARBO

FINAL 3 PERFORMANCES AS

QUEEN CHRISTINA

LAST SHOW TO-DAY
Morning 10-30 a.m.

CITY LIGHTS

ANOTHER GRAND HOLIDAY ATTRACTION
FROM TO-MORROW

ROMAN SCANDAL

NERO BURNT ROME With Fire
WELL HERE OUR

EDDIE CANTOR

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Songs, Beauty and Laughter

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO OUR PARSEE PATRONS!

THE CARLTON

Final performances to-day AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The World's Wonder Picture!

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10 WONDER STARS! 600 WONDER GIRLS! 5 WONDER SONGS

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ANOTHER MUSICAL MARVEL!

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Commencing TO-MORROW!

JAYDEVI'S Historical Immortal Talkies

Shivaji The Great

SEE

The fascinating and captivating episodes of his charmed Life.

Starring

MADHAV KALE, ATHAVLE, GUPTE, APTE

with

Miss INDIRA WADKER, GOHAR Karnataki

Written by Y. N. TIPNIS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TIME: 3, 5-30, 8 & 10-30. BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK 2nd

ALL BOMBAY & HIS WIFE HAVE SEEN

Wadia Movietone's

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Trade And Finance

MONEY MARKET STEADY WITH CALL FUNDS QUOTED 1-1/2 Per Cent

New Loan Announcement Well Received

Gold And Silver Quietly Steady

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Sept. 6.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market were fairly steady this week and call funds were placed at about 1 1/2 per cent Treasury bill maturities amounted to Rs. 1 crore, while renewals at Rs. 279.75 lacs included intermediates of Rs. 129.75 lacs. The average rate of acceptance of tender was Rs. 1-6-10 per cent almost the same as last week. Government have discontinued the sale of intermediates as from 5th September. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 1 1/2 per cent, three months 1 3/4 per cent and six months 2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged were very steady this week with a good demand for almost all scrips. 3 1/2 per cent Paper however fluctuated erratically. After improving from Rs. 90-13 to Rs. 91-5, it declined yesterday to Rs. 90-10 but reacted and closed at Rs. 90-14. It is reported that some of the banks sold a fair amount of these stocks. 3 1/2 per cent Loan due 1947-50 improved to Rs. 101 at the end. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan further rose to Rs. 107-4, while 1943 loan closed at Rs. 106. 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan remained steady at Rs. 112-11. 5 per cent 1940-43 loan closed at Rs. 109-10 and 1932-44 loan at Rs. 102-10. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan further quietened to Rs. 109-9. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan steadied to Rs. 117-13. 6 1/2 per cent Bom. Dev. Loan is quoted at Rs. 104-14 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 104-13.

NEW LOAN.

The New Loan announcement was well received as the market was waiting for an opportunity to invest its surplus funds as well as the amount which will be released owing to the repayment of 4 1/2 per cent 1934 bonds on September 15. It is generally felt that there will be a good response to this loan since the yield is almost the samo as that on 5 per cent 1940-43 and other short-term loans. It is significant that Government have issued this loan at 3 per cent which the market views as a bull point for Giltedged. Though the loan is unlimited in respect amount, it is limited in time, only for 2 days (i.e.) 10th and 11th September.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was very steady throughout the week with sellers of ready T. T. at 1/6 1/32 and buyers at 1/6-1/16. Business in connection with the export of gold was again small owing to the erratic fluctuations in the London-New York cross rate as a consequence of disturbed labour situation in the United States. Merchandise export bills were also small. At the last bidding for one million sterling Government accepted 1 million at 1/6-1/16 being approximately 16 per cent of the tendered amount. In the forward market 1/6-1/32 was available upto end January 1935

The dollar sterling quotation dropped from dol 5.01 7/8 to dol 4.98 3/4 last Saturday, but improving to dol 5.02 3/4 reached to dol 4.99 15/16 and closed at dol 5.00 1/16. The London-Paris cross rate similarly fell to as low as 74.53 but improved to 75.09 and closed at 74.84. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.07 and 57.59.

GOLD.

After opening firm, the price of ready gold eased off towards the close on firmer New York-London cross rate. At the higher level there was a fair amount of profit-taking in the local market. Also there was little enquiry from abroad for gold for export as the price here was about 2 annas above export parity. Ready gold declined from Rs. 35-3-6 to Rs. 34/14 yesterday. To-day, however on lower London-New York rate the quotation rose to Rs. 35-1-0 at the end. Arrivals from upcountry are estimated at about 15,000 tolas a day and stocks on hand have further augmented to about 9 lacs tolas. The daily offtake on the other hand continue unchanged at about 3,000 tolas. The price of sovereigns declined from 22-2 to Rs. 22 for ready and from Rs 22-2-6 to Rs. 22-0-6 for forward. The quotation for gold in London further rose to 141/7 but declined and closed at 140/6 1/2. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. Naldera" amounted to Rs. 89,500. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 35-3-6 and 34-14 for ready, Rs. 35-4 and Rs. 34-14-6 for 24th September settlement and Rs. 35-4-9 and Rs. 34-15 for 23rd October settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 68,078 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Silver was firm at the opening, but reacted mid-week on profit-taking and easier advices from Shanghai. Ready after opening at Rs. 60-8 declined to Rs. 60-2 towards the close. To-day however the rate again improved to Rs. 60-9 on firmer advices from Shanghai. The turnover in the local market was small, the daily average offtake being about 15 to 20 bars, while stocks on hand continue at the high figure of about 9,000 bars. An important feature in this market was the disquieting reports from the United states with regard to the labour situation and the uncertainty about the dollar sterling quotation. But the feeling in this market is still bullish. In Shanghai the dollar after easing from 1/5 1/8 to 1/5 improved to 1/5-1/8 at the end. The highest and lowest rates in London were 21 7/8d. and 21 5/8 for ready and 21 7/8d. and 21 11/16d. for forward. In the local market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-9 and Rs 60-2 for ready, Rs. 60-10 and Rs. 60-3 for 27th September settlement and Rs 60-12 and Rs. 60-4 for 27th October settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 7,816 in coin.

SHARES.

On the Stock Exchange a fair amount of business was placed, this week in almost all scrips. Cotton mill shares were quite steady, and the following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 818/12-814/6-807/8; Century Rs. 271/4-265; Central India Rs. 257/8-270/10-261/4; Kohinoor Rs. 175/10-170/10; New Great Rs. 143/2-146/14; Simplex Rs 92/8-90 and Swadeshi Rs. 188/12-195/10-188/2.

In the miscellaneous section steel shares after opening firm reacted towards the close. It is reported that heavy sales in these shares were effected on behalf of the important holders, but the undertone is steady. Tata Steel Ordys after opening at Rs. 77/8 closed at Rs. 76-12. Tata Defds. similarly moved between Rs. 303/12 and Rs. 300-10. Tata Hydros improved to Rs. 155-5. Tata Power shares rose from Rs. 1188-12 to Rs. 1197-8. Andhra Valleys against about Rs. 35 over last closing to Rs. 1575. Alcock shares advanced from Rs. 183/12 to Rs. 202/8. Bombay Burmahs after rising from Rs. 466/4 to Rs. 478/12 closed at Rs. 471/4. Bom. Steam shares closed quieter at Rs. 307/8. Cement shares remained steady Bundis closing at Rs. 34. Indian Cements at Rs. 416/4 and Katni Ordys at Rs. 335/10xd. Shahabad cement shares finished at Rs. 353/2. Shivrajpur share witnessed a spectacular rise from Rs. 30 to Rs. 39/8 but reacted and closed at Rs. 33/4. Scindia steam shares improved from Rs. 11/2 to Rs. 11/10. Railway shares showed little or no price changes.

Imperial Bank shares were a shade easier, declining from Rs. 1457/8 to Rs. 1451/4, while Contributories were steadier closing at Rs. 361/14. Bank of India shares were almost unchanged at Rs. 113/12, and Central Bank shares at Rs. 30/4.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	£ 80. 0.0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent. Preference	£ 0. 8.6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£104. 0.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0.13.0
Cables & Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	£ 15. 0.0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord	£ 2.17.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 6.9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	£ 31.15.0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	£ 66. 0.0
East India Distilleries & S F. Ord.	£ 1. 6.0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 6.10.0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	£ 51. 0.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£136. 0.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 2. 0 3
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0. 2.6
Indian Iron & Steel 7 1/2 per cent. Debs.	£102. 0.0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord	£ 1.15.0
Shahdara Saharanupr L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent. Deb.	£ 92. 0.0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent Debentures	£111. 0.0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1939/50	£112. 0.0

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 26/3; Lowest Rs. 26; Closing Rs. 26/1/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 27/8; Lowest Rs. 27/5/6; Closing Rs. 27/6/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs 28/11/6; Highest Rs. 28/15/3; Lowest Rs. 28/11; Closing Rs. 28/15

Cotton seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 18/12; Lowest Rs. 18/10; Closing Rs. 18/12.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Brisk Speculative Buying

Calcutta, Aug 31.

Messrs. Bhagwandas Nanavati and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

JUTE.

During the opening day of the period under review, the market conditions in Stock Exchange were very brisk and the speculative medium Howrah touched the peak price of 56/10 Since there was a slight reaction and during the week's trading Howrah recorded a fall of Rupee one touching 55/9 to close steady in the region of Rs. 56. The cognate markets were on the whole steady, though Raw Jute market exhibited a declining tendency at the close the prices receding from 29/4 to 28/4 on week's trading. Nine Porter Hessians touching 8/13 were steady in the region of 8/15 at the close. There was a remarkable steadiness in the Gunnies market as there was good demand from the overseas markets, Burmah Siam, and the Far East being active buyers. Regarding raw Jute the opinion is still divided about the actual outturn of the new crop. Next Tuesday the 4th Proximo, the Government estimate of the new crop yield in bales will be out and we will witness a breeze in the markets when the figure is known. We are optimistic and hope the markets will take a bullish view as the figure will be less than that of last year. The latest reports received here from America about the possibility of a strike in the Cotton industry are very conflicting but the Bazar is ultra optimistic and believes President Roosevelt is competent enough to avert the impending catastrophe. Turning to actual transactions in the market, we find the prices in investment stocks are marked down by a few points in most cases. Kamarhatty dropped down to 542. Kanknarah were quoting 458, Kelvin 545. Albion were done at 255, Alliance at 330, Anglo-Indian 395. Bally were in the region of 186, Barnagore 160. In Bird Group Auckland were reported at 221, Dalhousie 370, Standard 340, Union 463, Lansdown 158, Fort William were marked at 286, Fort Gloster 568. Gourepore were easy at 522. Champdany were done at 154. In Yule Group Delta were registered at 372, Budge Budge 332, Belvedere 384, New Central 371, Caledonian 490. Orient were quoting 214, Cheviot 224. Other shares were marked down by a few points as compared with last week's quotations. In shares of small denominations Nuddea occupied the pride of place as the prices jumped up to Rs. 41/4 from Rs. 35 during the cours of the week. Clive were no better than 32/8, National 24/8, Adamjee 11/6, Hukumchand 14/7, Birla 11, Presidency 5/11, Craig 1/2, Waverly 1/13. There was an inquiry for Calcutta Jute and Agarpara Jute. They are quoting in the region of Rupees Eighteen.

DIVIDENDS.

Cawnpore Interim Re. 1. Champaran as 8, Balrampur Re. 1, New Savan Re. 1, Samastipur Nil.

COTTON.

There was an easy tendency in this section. Kesoram were marked down to 3/14. Bengal Nagpur to 19/2. Dunbar to 125.

COAL.

This section, during the week, attracted investors as well as speculators and at one time presented an appearance of boom. Voluminous turnover took place in most popular stocks such as Bengal, Burrakar, Equitable,. But the peak prices were not sustained during the closing period as the news leaked out that it was a far day off for the restriction scheme to materialise. Equitable registered a notable advance moving up to 25/12 to ease by a few annas. Burrakur touching 15 dropped to 14/8. Bengal touching 264 receded to 257. Amalgamated were steady in the region of 20/4. Pench Valley were recorded at 38/4. Raneegunj were easy at 38 Katras-Jherirah were reported at 34/4. East Indian were no better than 19/12. New Beerbhoom 14/6. Standard were steady in the neighbourhood of 29/8. Bokaro-Ramgarh were quoting 9/4. Bhulanbararee 8/4, Bansdeopur 8/2. Talcher were quoting 1/14. Sendra were easy at 11/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section Engineering group show little variation in prices. Indian Iron and Steal were steady round 6/3, Bengal Iron 3/12. Burn and Co. ord. were steady at 219. Indian Standard Wagon were good at 49. Kumardhubi were quoting 3/8, Indian Galvanising 8/4, Marshall 1/6 In sugar section the Begg. Suther land and other groups fluctuated both ways on announcement of dividends. There was a remarkable fall in Champaran as the prices dropped down to Rs. 19/8 from Rs. 22 the as 8 dividend being very unsatisfactory. Balrampur on the other hand were not available at 15/12, sellers being not in evidence. Carew were quoting in incinity of 19/12. Cawnpore were quoting 32/8, New Savan 13/8, Samastiupr 9. In public utility concerns the electric section was very steady. Benares were quoting 13/8, Rawalpindi 21/4. Bengal Telephone old were quoting 17/4, New 17 Bengal Paper firm at 85 B.I.C. ordinary were steady around 1/12. British Ceylon Rs. 8/9, Burma Corporation were easy at Rs. 9, Calcutta Landing and Shipping were done at 11/4.

EX-AFGHAN CONSUL RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, Sept. 5.

Three prominent Arghan residents of Karachi, including Agha Abdul Gaffor Khan, formerly Afghan Consul, Karachi, arrested under the Foreigners' Act, were released yesterday under the orders of the Government of India from the Karachi District Prison, after a detention of nearly four weeks.

RAIN TO INCREASE IN BENGAL

Thunder-storms Occur In Burma & Central India

POONA, Sept. 6.

Fairly wide-spread thunderstorm and rain have again occurred in Burma, Peninsula and central parts of the country.

A depression has formed in North Bay of Bengal with its centre within one degree of latitude, 17 degrees North longitude and 88 degrees east.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India, Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, East United Provinces, Punjab Hills, North-West Frontier Province, Konkan and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy and Diamond Island three inches; Mergui and Minbu one and a half; Rangoon, Monywa and Sandheads one; Indore three; Nagpur and Jagdalpur two; Nowgong, Akola and Neemuch one; Raichur and Gulbarga two; Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Kurnool and Hanamkonda one.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in Lower Burma, central parts of the country and will increase and extend generally in Peninsula, Orissa and South-west Bengal.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 6-9-34 Colaba Point 0.01"; Fort 0.04"; J. J. Hospital 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 65.38"; Fort 87.94"; J. J. Hospital 74.00".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 62.18"; Fort 68.86"; J. J. Hospital 64.67".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 44.10"; Fort 70.68"; J. J. Hospital 51.44".

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6/9/34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.064 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degress

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.8 degrees 1.2 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees 1.5 (above normal).

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.49 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 65.42 inches

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-9-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AMERICAN BAND TOURING GERMANY

A military band of American war veterans, known as the "American Legion Band" numbering 65 players, is making an extended concert tour through Germany, before attending the International Music Festival in Geneva in the middle of August.

Bombay Weekly Health Report

The following is the Weekly Health Report of Bombay during the week ending 1st September 1934.

The total mortality 663 was 25 more than the last week: the death rate registered was 29.7 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 35th week of 1933 was 481 and death rate 21.5. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 5/5 and death rate 21.5.

Out of the total deaths, 226 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Smallpox caused 1 attack but no death. Cholera 1 attack and 1 death and Plague was absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 10.

The number of live births registered during the week was 555 and that during the 35th week of 1933 was 590. The quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) was 479.

At the general meeting of the Arya Samaj to-day a resolution was passed protesting against the Anti-Arya Samaj attitude of the Hyderabad Government and requesting His Highness the Nizam to grant the requests made.

TRAMS MUST STOP AT POSTS BEFORE LEVEL CROSSING

Fatal Consequences Of Collision & Jury's Rider On Inquest Verdict

"We would suggest to the Bombay Electric and Tramways Company to have the car stopped at posts before a level crossing is reached and not beyond the level crossing," was the rider added by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body of Ramnidhisingh Ramsharansingh, the tram-driver on Wednesday.

It will be recalled, that the accident occurred on August 21, when the tram-car was being driven along Vincent Road, and a motor lorry was going across his path along a level crossing.

The head of the tram-driver was smattered badly in the collision that followed.

A divided verdict of death, due to the fracture of the skull, while he was driving his car in a rash manner, was returned by the Coroners' Jury on Wednesday, after nearly half-an-hour's deliberation.

The tram-car, it was alleged, was running at a terrific speed and the lorry driven by Shanker Rajoo, an employee of Mr. Kapadia, DeLisle Road, Chor Wadi was at a considerable distance,

While the tram-car was more than 120 feet away from the level crossing, the lorry driver could not hear the clanging of the tram.

The impact was so terrific that the lorry was entangled and carried off to a distance of 48 feet after the collison occurred.

The tram-car which was a brand-new one was taken for a maiden trip.

The Coroner's Jury, after hearing the the evidence, returnd the verdict as above.

The B.E.S.T. Company was represented by Mr. Doctor, while Mr. B. K. Bilimoria, Advocate appeared on behalf of Shanker Rajoo, the lorry-driver.

Inspector McKenzie of the Bhoiwada Police Station conducted the prosecution and Mr. Newlands of the Bhoiwada Police Station made inquiries on the spot.

KRISHNA JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

Under the auspices of Shree Ville Parle Sanskrit Pathsala a public meeting was held on Saturday last in the premises of Brahmaniwas.

Mr. Wishwanath P. Vaidya Barister-at-Law presided and students of the Pathshala performed dialogue in Sanskrit and Gujarati and the girls played Garba.

The President in his concluding speech spoke highly about the institution and was glad to see Girwan Bhasha taught in the suburbs.

CHICAGO PROFESSOR STRUCK BY NAZI

Professor Albert Lepawski of the University of Chicago is the latest American to be assaulted by Nazi hotheads because he refused to give the Nazi salute when a political procession was passing.

On August 14 Lepawski was standing in the street watching a Nazi parade which was proceeding to the Neukoln stadium. When the flag passed he did not give the customary salute. A young Nazi stepped from the ranks of the marchers and asked him to salute. When the professor refused to do so he was struck sharply in the face.

Lepawski immediately complained to the American Consulate. On notifying the German authorities, American officials were told the man would be arrested and punished for his action. They stated that this was the first case of this kind in Berlin since last December. There have, however, been similar incidents more recently in other parts of the country.

Late Dr. C. R. DaCosta

At the solemn public session held in honour of the late Dr. Constancio Roque Da Costa on Sunday last the Goan Community turned up in large numbers to pay its respects to the memory of one of the greatest men.

Dr. Alban D'Souza, M.L.C. who presided spoke of the outstanding periods in the life of late Dr. Da Costa, from a Consul to the Minister Plenipotentiary at Argentina to the Minister at Madrid.

Professors F. Correia-Alfonso, M. Colaco, A. Menezes, J. D'Souza and Rev Dr V Gracias, who followed. all touched upon the different aspects of his life and the great lessons it had left behind for generations to imitate.

The resolution on the loss the his community has sustained by death was passed.

Hurricane Of Speculative Buying In Wheat

CONSUMPTION FALLING BEHIND EXPECTATIONS

Prospects Of A Small Carry-Over

Weather is a more potent factor in solving problems of surplus crops than any force that can be applied by Governments. The scorching heat-wave that dominates the grain belt of North America is doing what neither Wheat Pool nor Federal Farm Board could accomplish. In the Chicago wheat pit turmoil and excitement—and a hurricane of speculative buying—reflect the damage to the crops. Wheat in Chicago is once more over the dollar; in Liverpool futures have risen in a month from 4s. 10d. to 6s. 3d. per 100lb. Thus in a few weeks the whole outlook in the world's wheat market has changed. At the beginning of May the prospects of all the wheat-growing areas appeared to be excellent. Total wheat supplies in the world, excluding Russia, had increased by 50,000,000 bushels in the space of a few months. No increase in the world demand for wheat was apparent; on the contrary consumption had fallen considerably behind expectations. The feeling of the market at that time may be gauged from the sharp break in prices which occurred in Chicago in the middle of April, and an obvious weakening tendency at Liverpool. When the committee responsible for working the London Wheat Agreement met at the end of May it was confronted with difficulties that presaged the untimely end of the "adjustment" of supplies in the shape of more heavy harvests and the Argentine demand for an increased quota.

EFFECT OF DROUGHT.

To-day things look so different that not even the admission by the Argentine Government that it has exceeded its export quota by over 32,000,000 bushels has restrained prices. In the United States there has been something very like complete failure of the winter wheat crop, while the current harvest has been reduced by drought to a fraction of its early promise There is little information available on the condition of the crops in Russia, but isolated reports point to a seriously reduced harvest in the Ukraine, Crimea, Caucasus, Turkestan and the Volga basin. The Russian Government recognised the serious possibilities of the drought so long ago as May, when a rise in the official price of bread was announced, and little rain has been reported since then. For the crop year which began last week Russia thus becomes a factor on the demand side of the world's wheat equation now being worked out. The Argentine and Australia alone have good harvests; they alone give increases to the supply side. but these increases are more than offset by the crop failure in North America. The outlook is, therefore, for a definitely smaller world crop than for some years. And to quote a prediction from the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, "all present indications support the expectation that surplus world wheat stocks will be materially drawn down during the coming year."

SMALL CARRY-OVER.

It does not seem beyond the bounds of probability that the carry-over of wheat at the end of July, 1935 (that is, at the end of the current crop year) will be reduced to a figure not much above normal. If the year's statistics can be seen moving in that direction then the main problem of the wheat advisory committee—to accommodate the Argentine demand for an increased quota—becomes appreciably less difficult. For an increase of 50,000,000 bushels can be conceded without prejudicing a reduction of the North American surplus, without any form of "dumping" of it on the world's markets. Given the maintenance of the London Wheat Agreement in this revised form several other economic movements are likely to follow from the rise in wheat prices. One effect is already visible: on the Baltic Exchange wheat and maize cargo rates have already risen sharply, particularly Canadian, Australian, and Argentine freights. Again, a movement in one commodity market influences other commodities, and through them the money markets. A recent study of the Food Research Institute surveys the emergence of wheat prices from the depression of 1891-95. That recovery was brought about mainly by the reduction of the carry-over to "normal" level by August 1897, with prospects of a short world crop in that year. Now, as then, the reduction of the carry-over is the essential condition of recovery, and for the first time since the depression it seems within measureable distance. Wheat prices led the way out of that earlier economic depression. Since they affect the countries—Australia and America—where the latest depression early showed its strength, they look like repeating the feat.—"M. G. Commercial"

MILITARY CAREER FOR INDIAN YOUTHS

Sir P. S. S. Iyer On Its Importance

BANGALORE. (By Mail.)

"While you are all willing to indulge in more or less airy talk about the readiness and willingness of our young men to adopt a military career, when it comes to the pinch, you are not prepared to do so. This cannot be lost sight of in considering the Indianisation of the Army. We have to bear a certain amount of responsibility and blame,' declared Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer in the course of an address on "Some Aspects of Defence" at the Central College under the auspices of the Uuiversity Union.

However, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, who has made a special study of the Army question, pleaded for a rapid Indianisation of the Army. At the rate at which the Government were now proceeding with regard to the Indianisation of the Army it would take nearly a century before complete Indianisation of the Army was effected. He deplored the apathy of some of the Indian Princes in regard to this question.

TEMPERAMENTAL DEFICIENCIES

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer said that it might not be possible for all to take part in the defence of the country. Somebody might put the blame on the Government on the ground that it did not afford adequate opportunities of advantage, but to a large extent, it was due to "Our own temperamental deficiencies and educational deficiencies." There was probably one aspect of the Army in which the young men took a sort of general interest. In regard to questions connected with the Army, the young men had to study both the official and non-offical views and then come to their own conclusion. There was a tendency to disregard all the statements proceeding from official sources with a considerable amount of distrust and suspicion What were the problems that one had to study in connection with the defence of the country.

R. T. C.'S WEAK SUPPORT

About the abolition of the British garisson, he continued that so far as the authorities are concerned. They have no intention of departing from the country or of leaving the defence of India to be undertaken entirely by Indians themselves. The question was discussed at the first Round Table Conference and a committee was appointed to go into the question. While some members urged the necessity for fixing a time table for the Indianisation of the Army or for the dispensing of the British troops the majority of the Round Table Conference Committee among whom were some Indian Princes were not in favour of it. They supported the view of the Government but it was neither desirable nor possible to fix any time within which the army could be Indianised.

YOUTH NOT PREPARED

Lastly, he observed that in the consideration of the Army question. one had to see the attitude of the educated youngmen with regard to the Army. It seemed to him that Indians laboured under defects of their own, which prevented them from realising their aspirations. How many of the people of the country were really willing to embrace the military career he would ask. At this time of the day, when unemployment was so acute he had no doubt that many educated young men would be willing to adopt a military career. But they would like to get commissioned ranks. But how many could get rank appointments? The martial spirit was lacking in the Indian youth. It was said to cover this weakness that Indians had been emaciated. He would point out that it was for this very purpose that young men should adopt a military career.—United Press.

COLABA MISSIONARY RETIRES

A correspondent writes:—

The Rev. R. B. Douglas of the Church of Scotland Mission retired from his labours as a missionary from the Kolaba district, last week. He has spent nearly forty years in India, the greater period of which he spent in the Kolaba District.

The greatest service which he rendered to the Kolaba district is his work among the lepers of the district. The asylums at Poladpur and Pul are unique institutions of their kind in the whole of the Konkan. The people of this district look upon these institutions as a testimony of his humanitarian work.

In view of his kindly acts, various farewell functions were held at various places bearing testimony to the love and regard in which he was held by all.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, September 5.

October 1934	13.16
December 1934	13.28
January 1935	13.34
March 1935	13.39
May 1935	13.45
July 1935	13.51
Middling Spot	13.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, September 5.

October 1934	13.19
December 1934	13.30
January 1935	13.33
Middling Spot	13.30

NEW YORK.
New York, September 5.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	13.11
December 1934	13.23
January 1935	13.26
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.09
December 1934	13.20
January 1935	13.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 5.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, September 5.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
September 1934 ..		6.92
October 1934 ..		6.90
November 1934 ..		6.86
December 1934 ..		6.86
January 1935 ..	6.81	6.86
February 1935 ..		6.86
March 1935		6.87
April 1935		6.86
May 1935		6.86
June 1935		6.85
July 1935		6.85
August 1935 ..		6.83
September 1935 ..		6.81
Middling Spot ..		7.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 5.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
October 1934	8.45
November 1934	8.48
December 1934	8.50
January 1935	8.56
March 1935	8.62
May 1935	8.67
July 1935	8.73
F. G. F. Spot	8.67

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool September 5

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.29
Fine (Good Staple)	5.44
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.59
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.24
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.39
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.54
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.26
Fine	3.36
Superfine	3.46
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.46
Fine	3.56
Superfine	3.66

SEEDS.
London, September 5.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Sep/Oct. sellers £10-10-0.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £12-2-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £12-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £10-5-0.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £10-2-6.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, September 5.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt, Sept. sellers 19/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Jan/Apl. paid sellers 20/1-1/2.

LONDON METALS.
London, September 5

	£
Copper Braziers	40-3/4
Yellow Metal	34-9/16
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	229

LONDON RUBBER.
London, September 5.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-5/8 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, September 5.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/3.

C. & F. Bombay per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, September 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, September 5.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 25/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 25/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 28/9.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, September 5

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	67-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93 5/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-5/8
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	105
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	116
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	136
National Bank of India ..	46
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, September 5.

	£
T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.53-1/2
Amsterdam	7.29
Brussels	21.07
Madrid	36.15
Milan	57.59
Berne	15.12-1/2
Paris	74.84
Prague	118.37
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate ..	5.01-1/8

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 5.
Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-5/8
Forward	21-11/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 5.

Gold bars Fine per oz. ..	£7-0/6-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, September 5.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

PRIVATE CABLES.
Bombay, Sept. 6.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Advance owing to the improved demand on the spot. "Long" interest appears to be small. There are signs of confidence returning owing to the belief that the strike will end soon.

Liverpool.—Market inactive but tone steadier owing to lightness offerings. Speculation awaiting Bureau which generally expected rather less than nine millions.

New York.—Fair trade and Wall Street buying. Hedges light.

New York.—Present buying would seem to indicate Government Report may be bullish, slightly under 9 millions. Board to be appointed to settle strike. Expect the market to do better pending the Report.

New York.—Short covering.

New York.—Basis in the South-West is at the highest this season. Hedging practically absent. Prompt settlement of strike anticipated. Think further advance is probable in the near future.

POOR TRADE IN RUBBER

Temporary Setback

London, Aug 20

Messrs. M and B. Stern have received the following weekly report:—

In spite of less active conditions, and poor trade support, the Rubber Market has remained very steady during the past week, to-day's prices being practically unchanged from those quoted in our last report. The main support has been speculative purchases on behalf of operators who hold the view that the full operation of the restriction scheme will eventually lead to higher prices, and it seems to that the confidence of these operators is such that they are prepared to ignore the possibility of temporary setbacks.

Market Dealers, on the other hand, are adopting a more cautious attitude, pending an improvement in consumption prospects and more definite evition of the effectiveness of the regulation scheme in reducing output, particularly that of the Dutch Native Producers.

We still retain the view that purchases of the forward positions made on any slight recessions should prove remunerative.

The American Questionnaire figures for July were published on Thursday, and are as follows:—

Consumption 32,647 tons (40,241 tons)
Arrivals 41,530 tons (49,683 tons)
Afloat 45,869 tons (46,698 tons)
Stocks 364,883 tons (358,149 tons)
Reclaimed Consumption 8,175 tons. (9,459 tons).

The figures in parenthesis are those for June.

The decline in consumption during July was expected by the market, and is due to seasonal influences. August is expected to show a further small decrease.

Prices as we write are as follows:—
Spot buyers 7 7-16d. sellers 7 1-2d.
Oct-Dec buyers 7 9-16d. sellers 7 5-8d.
Jan-Mar buyers 7 3-4d. sellers 7 7-8d.
Apr-June buyers 7 15-16d. sellers 8 1-16d.

Stocks in this country show an increase on the past week of 161 tons.

INDIAN LINSEED IN THE STATES

Wheat Supply To Decrease By 200 Million Bushels

WHEAT

"This season's wheat crop in the United States is so far short of requirements that old reserves will have to be drawn upon almost to exhaustion before the end of this cereal year. We estimate that 160 to 200 million bushels of old wheat will be required to supplement the current crop, the quantity depending somewhat upon the final result of the spring wheat harvest, which seems very unlikely now to provide the 90,000,000 bushels estimated in the last Washington crop report, state "The London Grain and Oil Reporter".

The Canadian production is still very uncertain. Latest report of the crop in the Prairie Provinces are more bullish than otherwise, and the latest Ottawa report is said to indicate an all Canadian crop of only 254,000,000 bushels. Allowing for a winter wheat crop of some 14,000,000 bushels this would give a crop of spring wheat of only 240,000,000 bushels, compared with 255,698,000 bushels harvested last year. Canada's carry-over of old wheat is estimated at 200,000,000 bushels, giving some 360,000,000 bushels for export and carry-over this season if harvest produces this quantity as at present indicated.

The production in Europe is known to be considerably less this year than last, but in many countries on the Continent yields are turning out better than expected earlier in the season. The Official estimate of the French crop, issued this week, put the yield at 38,200,000 qrs., which was considered less bullish than expected, though it compares with the official estimate of 42,398,000 qrs., last year which was believed by the trade to be less than the actual quantity. However, with 11,500,000 qrs. of old wheat carried over, France has a fair quantity to export this season and will not actually need to import. Germany has grown some 7,000,000 qrs. less this year than last, and with a smaller rye crop will need probably to import 2 or 3 million qrs. of wheat. Hungary also has a short crop at 7,645,000 qrs., compared with 12,190,000 qrs., last year and so will have but little to supply to her neighbours Rumania with a crop of 9,200,000 qrs., will like Hungary have little to export. Both Australia and Argentina will have smaller crops this season than last, but at present it is impossible to judge what the reduction will be. Meantime, from the information at present available we estimate the world's surplus at 107,000,000 qrs. Europe's import requirements at 54,000,000 qrs., and the non-European at 16,000,000 qrs. though this last is a conservative estimate. However, we arrived at 70,000,000 qrs., as being about the quantity required by the world's importing countries.

LINSEED.

"The United States continue to buy Indian as well as Plate seed and this week 7,800 tons of Bombay were shipped to the States.

A report, issued by the Washington Department of Agriculture on August 20, said that owing to the extremely short linseed crop it was imperative that farmers should hold a larger proportion than usual for seeding purposes. This week's Washington weather report states that the deterioration of the linseed crop continues in North Dakota It seems unlikely that production in the States will reach the 5,300,000 bushels of the August 1 official estimate.'

RAW COTTON MARKETS

Gloomy View Of U. S. Strike

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report:—

Since we wrote this report last week, the nett changes in the American Futures market have been as under:—

	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	May
New York				
29/8/34	13.23	13.39	13.45	13.53
4/9/34	12.99	13.17	13.20	13.24
	—.24	—.22	—.25	—.29
	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	May.
Liverpool 29/8/34	6.92	6.89	6.90	6.89
Liverpool 4/9/34	6.85	6.81	6.82	6.81
	—.07	—.08	—.08	—.08

With the approach of the publication of the U. S. Government second Crop estimate, it is interesting to note that all cotton markets are below the levels prior to the August estimate of the crop, which on all sides was admitted to be distinctly bullish. Those against the market have pointed to the very disappointing consumption figures in America compared to last year but did not stress the fact that 1933 consumption in June and July was abnormally stimulated owing to the introduction of the Processing tax which came into force on 1st August that year.

A further bearish influence has been the Textile Strike in America and its possible spreading to other trades. This morning advices state that on the second day it was less than 50 per cent effective but market operators continue to take a gloomy view and hedge-selling was in evidence. One month ago prices had discounted a crop of about 9 1/2 9 3/4 million bales and to-day prices are lower, though this month's estimate may be under 9 million, and the Indian and Egyptian crops, according to reports, may not show an increase.

In spite of the fall in New York and Liverpool, this market has kept very steady and the parity has consequently narrowed some 4 to 5 Rupees per Candy. Speculators have been responsible for the steadiness here. Export demand is practically negligible and local Mills are only midly interested in staple varieties.

The East Indian Crop continues to make favourable progress, the recent break in the rains having enabled farmers to proceed with field work. There are districts however where many fields are still suffering from too much rain.

LONDON METAL MARKET

Copper Irregular And Tin Featureless

London, Aug 24

A London firm writes that the lethargy of the markets has been mainly unrelieved during the past week although the last few days have witnessed a slightly firmer tone. This has evidently arisen very largely from reports circulated in America that the N. R. A. is to be revised and new measures adopted to counteract the rather severe recession in trade which has taken place there. In Europe bearish features are plentiful enough outside the U. K. and naturally any factor likely to change the recent atmosphere is seized upon eagerly. Yet surveying the metal trade as a whole, the position of Germany is outstanding and overshadows everything. Without her active participation as an importer, it is idle to deny that better markets are difficult to foresee despite the fact that stocks are on the decrease. The volume of international trade appears destined to diminish still more, and it is doubtful whether monetary manipulation as a stimulant can be used much further with marked effect.

COPPER.

This market has been somewhat irregular, Standard falling at the opening on Tuesday to £28 and subsequently recovering to £28 10 Electro at one time was very weak and offers at 7 cents were general. The recovery initiated later on has been held at the time of going to press and the value is now around 7.20 cents.

TIN.

Has been a featureless market and the volume of business has been small. In the absence of any marked support professional attempts to depress prices have been successful.

America has bought small quantities of metal daily but Continental demand is dead.

The turnover for the week is about 750 tons.

MARKETING OF VERUM COTTON

Government's Five-Year Plan

"The Government of the Central Provinces has the unique distinction of being the very first in India, to have undertaken, two years back, a scheme by which the growing of verum cotton (a long staple variety which gives a high count yarn) has been encouraged in the province, particularly in the Berar districts and the agriculturists who grew this variety, have been benefited. The scheme having proved successful, the Government has decided to adopt a five-year plan for the marketing of verum cotton. The scheme, as undertaken two years back by a department controlled by the Director of Agriculture, consisted in giving verum cotton seed to the agriculturist for growing that variety. In the usual course, an agriculturist does not wait for the prices to shoot up, when he has a particular commodity to be sold. The growers of verum cotton in the province were also, in the past, selling their produce immediately after the gathering of cotton, but only to find the prices shoot up after some months during which period they would, under no circumstance, have waited. The aim of the Government in undertaking the scheme was to make up for this want of staying capacity of the agriculturist. The seed would be sold to the agriculturist and when the produce is on hand, the department would purchase it at the prices that prevail during the season, keeping a small margin. The Government would then wait till the prices in the market shoot up and the profits on the produce would be given to the agriculturist, after deducting the usual nominal expenses involved in the transaction. The scheme has so fat proved beneficial particularly to the Berar agriculturist as the produce has had very great demand, from the Indian Mills.

BORROWING MONEY

The Indian Central Cotton Committee (Research Branch) will bear a part of the expenses of this five-year plan. The department in charge will borrow 2 lakhs of rupees from the Government of India and the return of this money in time will be guaranteed by the Local Government. The experience of the past two years shows that the return of the loan in time has been practicable as the scheme has worked out very well."

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Figures Of Gross Earnings

Messrs Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of August 1934 and for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1934, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply C. Ltd. August 1933 Rs. 3,99,161; August 1934 Rs. 4,03,933.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. August 1933 Rs. 4,89,825; August 1934 Rs. 5,63,830.

Tata Power Co. Ltd August 1933 Rs. 4,66,762; August 1934 Rs. 5,21,369.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. For Fiscal year upto August 31, 1933 Rs. 8,38,166; For current fiscal year upto August 31, 1934 Rs. 8,07,146.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. For fiscal year upto August 31, 1933 Rs. 9,73,955; For current fiscal year upto August 31, 1934 Rs. 10,84,788.

Tata Power Co Ltd. For fiscal year upto August 31, 1933 Rs. 9,59,714; For current fiscal year upto August 31, 1934 Rs. 10,40,618.

Controlled Inflation In England

Bid To Boost Exports By "Hidden Bonus"

The Government in conjunction with the Bank of England, has decided to embark on a system of controlled inflation in an attempt to speed up industrial revival, and especially to give a kind of "Hidden Bonus" to the export trades.

One effect of this will be to bring down the value of the pound sterling on the money markets of the world, but the Treasury is not afraid that this will have any harmful effects so long as the devaluation is kept strictly in hand says "The People"

The first step has been the issue of £9,000,000 extra currency notes during last two weeks, a move that is to be followed by continuous further additions week by week.

The note issue is now over £390,000,000 higher than it has ever been in the history of the country. This means that the banks will be in a position to lend more money, in the form of overdraft, to business houses which wish to extend their activities.

It also means that there will be an increase in prices as time goes on, for the depreciated value of the pound will make it dearer to buy from abroad the raw materials on which so many British industries depend.

But with the cheaper pound, British exporters will be able to quote lower prices for coal machinery, textiles, and other manufactures, and thus to undercut other countries that have been trading with depreciated currency during the last few years.

The policy is likely to lead to the booking of big orders for British factories in the next few months.

But the danger is that one step in devaluation may have to be followed by others, for as the pound goes down and enables British exporters to capture orders from other countries they in turn will devalue their currency in order to recover their position.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Montagu Norman, however, who are working in close collaboration are agreed on the necessity for treading cautiously.

LIMITED TURNOVER IN YARN

Prices Unchanged And Market Featureless

DEALERS INTERESTED IN SHANGHAI YARNS

The Yarn Market has remained quiet and featureless during the past week and prices have remained almost unchanged with a quiet undertone. The expected improvement in demand from the consuming districts has not yet materialised, and turnover during the week has therefore been very limited. Reports from consuming centres are not yet encouraging. In many parts of the country Holidays have interfered with the normal turnover and therefore offtake has continued to remain poor during the last few days. In some parts owing to rains weavers do not work on the handlooms normally and consumption of yarns has therefore been temporarily curtailed. Prices of raw material during the week have also assumed a sagging tendency and with the American Strike situation in the forefront it is very likely that they will be unfavourably affected in the next few days. Owing to these and other reasons, it is not surprising that dealers and consumers do not show any inclination to make fresh purchases of yarns at present and prefer to wait and watch further developments. The undertone remains quiet with a slightly easy tendency at the close.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is no change to report in this class of yarns where prices remain more or less unchanged. Fresh forward business has not been possible owing to comparatively much lower prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns where forward business is once again arranged during the week.

JAPANESE YARNS.

As a result of rise in Shanghai Exchange prices of Shanghai yarns during the week have shown some improvement and dealers were found taking increased interest in the same. In case of Japanese yarns, prices have remained practically unchanged with a limited turnover. As regards Mercerized yarns, further speculative transactions have been arranged between the dealers themselves for distant shipments and prices have advanced further to some extent and it is reported that similar speculative transactions are being arranged in Calcutta as well as in Madras and on the whole heavy speculation between the dealers is going on in Mercerized yarns both Grey and Bleached particularly in 2/64s. Nippon. There is no improvement in Spun Silk yarns as well as in Raw Silk yarns where prices have remained steady with a good undertone. Sampin have remained unchanged whereas Exchange has improved further in sympathy with the decline in the Dollar Sterling Cross Rate.

ART SILK YARNS.

Turnover during the week in this class of yarns has been moderate. Demand from almost all consuming centres remains satisfactory but is mostly confined to Japanese Art Silk yarns owing to their comparatively much cheaper prices. In case of Italian yarns prices have remained unchanged inspite of the adverse Exchange. Stocks have been moderate but offtake continues to remain rather poor. Holidays have also been interfering with normal turnover and it is likely to remain restricted on account of further Holidays during the next two weeks. In case of Japanese yarns on the other hand, the undertone has remained fairly steady and prices have been showing some improving tendency at the close. Dealers have been holding their stocks for better prices probably due to higher Exchange and also due to somewhat higher prices quoted by the Japanese Import Houses for forward deliveries. Turnover has however been limited The tendency is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

Owing to continued slack demand from consuming districts no important transactions have been arranged by our Mills during the week. Their quotations however remain unchanged in as much as they have been expecting some improvement in demand after the Holidays. Buyers on the other hand are not inclined to make any purchases at the present level of prices quoted by the Mills and prefer to wait for better opportunities in the next few weeks. It is very likely therefore that during the next 2/3 weeks the market will continue to remain quiet on account of limited turnover in yarns. It is reported that upcountry Mills have once again lowered their prices to some extent in sympathy with recent decline in cotton and have arranged further moderate sales in their districts. Naturally therefore sales by the Bombay Mills are practically very small during the week. The future tendency is rather uncertain.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended Aug. 31:

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	Rs.	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.,	Rs.	23,92,14,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	2,75,56,000
Total	Rs.	29,05,70,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	Rs.	4,10,83,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	Rs.	3,57,47,000
Bills Discounted	Rs.	62,69,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs.	1,10,94,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	2,29,37,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	Rs.	17,34,40,000
Total	Rs.	29,05,70,000

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CALCUTTA.

Latest Commercial News

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN NEW YORK COTTON

Better Confidence On Hopes Of Strike Settlement

SMALL RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat, Tin And Rubber Better But Linseed And Jute Quiet

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

On Thursday, the sterling dollar crossrate ruled easy after opening quiet. The sterling franc crossrate was quiet.

BETTER CONFIDENCE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market displayed better confidence on account of the prospects of the settlement of the textile strike and firm spot basis. There was some southern selling at the advance.

SMALL RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER.

London gold and silver prices showed a small rise to-day.

WHEAT VERY STEADY BUT LINSEED QUIET.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled very steady on unfavourable weather reports. Argentine linseed was quietly steady.

TIN AND RUBBER SLIGHTLY BETTER.

Tin and rubber were slightly better. Jute was unchanged. Copper was quiet.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES IN GOOD REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange continued to give better showing. Giltedged securities were also in good request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Sept. 6.

Previous closing	13.28
To-day's opening	13.38
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	13.32
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 227-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

Previous closing	6.86
To-day's opening	6.89
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.94
Difference	+.08

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 6.

The cotton market displayed better confidence owing to the prospects of the settlement of the textile dispute as a result of the President's decision to appoint a board to mediate. Moreover with various private crop estimates showing further decreases from the last month the bullish activity was again revived in fairly active buying.

Trading in December opened at 13.38 i.e. 10 points higher than the previous closing. The market was fairly active on improved buying influenced by firmer spot basis and better Liverpool advices but as the Stock Exchange did not display any signs of improvement, prices partially gave way under some southern hedge selling with the price falling to 13.35.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.32 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 6.

The following were the opening ranges.

October	(13.10/13.09) 13.26/13.25
December	(13.22/13.21) 13.39/13.37
January	(13.24/13.24) 13.42/13.42

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American	October	(6.87) 6.95
American	December	(6.83) 6.91
Egyptian	October	(8.42) 8.49
Egyptian	November	(8.45) 8.52

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 6.

10-30 p.m.

Broach A-M. was nominally quoted at Rs. 229 with New York cotton futures about 7 points up.

SATISFACTORY REVENUE RETURNS

New High Level In War Loans

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Business was on a modest scale this morning. Market continued to display a good tone and British funds were inclined to be easier. Satisfactory revenue returns are considered to have had a godd effect on the market and British Government stocks touched a new high level under lead of 3 1/2 per cent War Loan which was quoted at 105 1/16. Papers recalled that the previous 5 per cent War Loan was converted into 3 1/2 per cent stock.

Sterling on New York was 5.00 1/16 and on Paris was 74 7/8.

Gold advanced to 140sh 8d. price including premium of 1/2d over dollar at 5.00 1/2 and 5d. over franc at 74 1/2.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Sept. 6.

Previous closing	4.99 15/16
To-day's opening	5.00 7/8
To-day's closing	4.99 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 6.

Previous closing	5.01 1/8
To-day's opening	5.01 1/8
To-day's closing	4.99 3/4
Difference	—.01 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 6.

Previous closing	74.84
To-day's opening	74.81
To-day's closing	74.87
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 6.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.01 1/8 but soon eased to 5.00 1/2 thereafter continuing to fall to 4.99 15/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.99 3/4.

The franc opened at 74.81 and after rising to 74.90 eased to 74.84.

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 74.87.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 6.

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 5/8d.	21 13/16d.
Forward	21 11/16d.	21 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 6.

Gold (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-8

BULLION

London, Sept. 6.

Influx £56,000

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Silver Spot (21 5/8d.) 21 13/16d.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-8

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 6.

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 3/4 to 3/4 p.c.

4 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 7/8 p.c.

6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 6.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.64 5/8)	5.63 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.75)	37.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.93)	0.93 1/4
London on Milan (57.62)	57.53
London on Shanghai (1-5 1/8)	1-5
London on Kobe (1-2 3/8)	1-2 3/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 60/7, 60/8 and 60/9 Prices improved on good speculative buying induced by good advices from China but subsequently the market fell on speculative selling and closed steady at Rs. 60/9, 60/10 and 60/11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/1, 35/1/6 and 35/2. The market eased on improving sterling but later prices firmed up under local and banks buying influenced by later weakness in the sterling and closed at Rs. 35/1, 35/1/6 and 35/2.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 68 1/4, December at 71 1/2 and March at 73 3/4 trading was more active on improved buying and covering influenced by better advices from abroad and a fair volume of business changed hands.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 6.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.05 3/8, December at 1.06 1/4 and May at 1.07 1/2. The market was fairly active on good commission house buying and foreign demand influenced by unfavourable weather.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Sept. 6.

Chicago oats opened steady with September at 53, December at 54 and May at 54 5/8. Trading showed some improvement on good foreign enquiry and local buying.

Chicago rye opened steady with December at 88 and May 91 1/2. Trading was more active on improved demand from local side and foreign demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept. 6.

Argentine linseed opened steady with November option at 13.76 but owing to the absence of any speculative enquiry the market eased slightly and November fell to 13.72 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 6.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£228 3/4 buyers £229) sellers £229 1/4 buyers £229 3/8 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£10 7/16 buyers £10 1/2 sellers) unchanged.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to 31 1/2) £31 to 31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-10 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (2-7) 2-8

Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct. old crop (£14 5/8) £14 5/8 value

Dunlop Sept-Oct. old crop (£17 3/4 sellers) £17 1/2 Sept. sellers.

Lightening Sept-Oct old crop (£16 1/2 sellers) £16 1/4 Sept. sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16) 7 5/8 paid and buyers.

Oct-Dec. (7 11/16) 7 3/4 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£12 5/8) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£12 1/8) £12 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£10 1/2) £10 1/2 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal Oct. (10 1/2) 10 1/2 sellers.

(Continued from column 7)

provided by Section 69 of the Government of India Act; but it is another thing to say that, even though there may be positive provisions in a Local Act, the Regulations of His Majesty the King may override those provisions and His Majesty the King may make fresh regulations.

USURPING CROWN'S POWERS!

To make positive provisions in a Local Act contrary to the provisions of Section 71 of the Army Act is manifestly to usurp the powers and prerogative of the Crown, though such an enactment shall not be deemed invalid solely for that reason under Section 84 of the Government of India Act. But, in my opinion, the question does not turn upon whether there is in the King's regulations made under the Army Act any provision regulating the status of British Officers 'qua' Indian Commissioned Officers. The amendment must be read by itself and not with reference to the King's Regulations. It clearly deals with the status of British Officers subject to the Army Act and so far it is, therefore, 'ultra vires.'

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT

As the effect of the amendment is that the status and opportunities for promotion and power of command, precedence and rank of Indian Commissioned Officers in the Indian Army in all units and formation shall be the same as for the British Officers, it is clear to my mind that the Indian Legislature is not competent to enact such a provision under Section 65 of the Government of India Act by (1) of that section and of the 1st provision in subsection (2) thereof. The amendment is calculated to govern British Officers subject to the English Army Act and affects the said Act and Section 71 in particular thereof. I am, therefore, unable to give leave to the Honourable Member to move his amendment.

During the third reading, Mr. Sapru said that the bill should not be passed as it was part of the constitutional issues before the Joint Select Committee.

Mr Chari feared that Indianisation of eight units would be delayed through Government's fault.

Mr. Hossain Imam objected to the bill, as it did not confer equality of status.

Mr. Merhotra said he had conscientious objection to the bill.

Sir Nassarwanji Choksy supported the bill.

Mr. Kalikar referred to Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla's observation that being a nominated member, he must vote with the Government. The speaker appealed to Government to give freedom of vote to nominated members.

SIR GHULAM'S ROLES!

Sir Ghulam Hussain replied: "When I am elected I will play a different role. My constituency is the Government, whose bill is before the House, and I shall support it."

Mr. Raza Ali, nominated, member, denied that he had any instructions from Government to vote on the bill. He congratulated the House on having as its leader Sir Fazli Hussain, who as a member of the Viceroy's Council in 1930, foresaw the difficulty they now felt.

ARMY BILL PASSED.

Sir Fazli Hussain referring to Mr Kalikar's observations asked: "Was not party organisation invented to kill individual conscience, and does Mr. Kalikar mean to suggest that he always votes according to his conscience?"

Sir Philip Chetwode assured Mr. Sapru that all forms of commission in the Indian Army would have equal status.

The bill was passed by 26 to 8 votes.

INDIANISATION IN 224 YEARS!

The Navy Discipline Bill as passed by the Assembly was adopted.

The Commander-in-Chief emphaissed that the Navy would not be used for Imperial purposes, except with the consent of the Legislature and except in cases of emergency.

Mr. Merhotra, the only non-official speaker on the bill, said his objection was that at the present rate of Indianisation, it would take 224 years for the Navy to be Indianised.

Sir Philip explained that according to Admiral Walwyn of the Royal Indian Marine, Indians had shown their efficiency, and therefore the percentage of Indians could be increased.

The consequential measure on the Naval Discipline Bill as passed by the Assembly were also passed and the House adjourned "sine die"—A. P.

STRENGTH IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES MAINTAINED

Fresh High Record In War Loans

2-1/2 P. C. DIVIDEND DECLARED BY IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Wall Street Narrowly Irregular

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 6.

On the Stock Exchange,, strength in giltedged securities was maintained. War Loan registered a fresh high record at 104 1/16. In other sections business was moderate, but values generally tended upwards, Homerails attracting fresh public interest. Imperial Chemical Industries interim dividend 2 1/2 per cent actual declared after hours, and the same as that of the last year.

In commodities rubber was firm on trade and speculative buying owing to good overseas advices. Wheat improved on good trade buying, especially plates, and covering induced by sympathy with America. Cotton advanced owing to good local support and favourable American advices.

Wall Street opened narrowly irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 6.

3-30 p.m.

The general tone showed a cheerful disposition. Giltedgeds were firm. Rubber shares were firmer. Industrials in general were generally quiet with some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consuls (£80 1/4) £80 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104) £104

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/8) £111 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116) £116

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 7/8) £105

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 5/8) £112 5/8.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 3/4) dol 10 3/4

International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8

Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/8) dol 5 3/8

Musical Industries (27-0) 27-1 1/2

Princhin Johnson (41-6) 41-6

Imperial Chemical Defd (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-6) 9-6

Woolsworth New Ord (108-0) 108-9

Swedish Match (6-9) 6-9

Dunlop Rubber (48-10 1/2) 48-10 1/2

University Ordinary (22-0) 22-9

Ford Motors (33-9) 33-9

Cables and Wireless (7 3/8) 7 1/4

British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9

Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ord (129-6) 129-6

P and O S N Co. Defd (15-6) 15-6

Distillers (88-10 1/2) 88-10 1/2

Bredrurd Dyers (11-9) 11-3

British Celonese (10-9) 10-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 64-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (46-3) 46-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 8-6

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3

Inter Nickels (25) 25

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 4-9

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (50 1/4) 50 1/4

L M S Ord (22) 22

L N E R Defd (£8 3/8) £8 5/8

Southern Defds (£23 3/8) £23 3/8

Landing Pass 5 per stock (£130 1/4) £130 1/4

London 'G' Stock (£80 1/4) £80 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 6.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 3/4) £80 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/2) £93 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-56 (£112 5/8) £112 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 3/4) £107

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113) £113

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£107 7/8 £108

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-9) 23-9

Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3

Donaro Tea (55-0) 55-6

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-3) 27-7 1/2

Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9

Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (35-0) 35-6

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (63-6) 62-6

Burma Corporation (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2

Rio Tintos (16 1/2) 16 1/2

East Rand Proprietary (56-6) 55-6

Rand Mine (146-3) 146-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (39-4 1/2) 40-0

Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-0

Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6

Mexican Eagle (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2

Shell Transport (47-6) 47-6

Royal Dutch (£21 1/8) £21 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 6.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 29 3/8) dol 29 7/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12) unquoted.

U S Steel Common (dol 33 5/8) dol 34

U. S. Steel Preference (dol 77 1/4) unquoted

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (261-3) 261-3

Godul (188-9) 188-9

Moddar New (76-9) 76-9

Sub Nigel (230-0) 230-0

Spring Mines (150-0) 155-0

Union Corporation (145-0) 145-0

When Speakers Are At Variance

Elders' President Rules Out Army Bill Amendment

(Continued from page 1.)

(meaning Raza Ali) should read history carefully.

Concluding, Lala Ramsarandas appealed to the Commander-in-Chief to accept, at least, one suggestion, namely, five or six boys of aristocracy should be allowed to take the King's Commission through British Sandhurst.—A P.

Mr. Raza Ali supported the bill, as the Indian Military Academy had been established and Indian Commissioned Officers would be coming out shortly. If they were writing on a clean slate, he would have suggested that there was no need for the Dehra Dun College at all. This was also, he reminded the House the view of one of the Indian Members of the Viceroy's Council in 1927, as recorded in the Government of India's despatch.

Personally, Mr. Raza Ali now favoured giving Dehra Dun full trial.

NO EQUALITY OF STATUS.

The Commander-in-Chief replying to the debate referred to his yesterday's speech and said: "by my words 'irresponsible criticism'" I did not mean that my friends are irresponsible politicians. If I gave the impression that they are irresponsible individuals to offer criticism or that they had no right to criticise, I unreservedly withdraw it" (Cheers).

Proceeding, Sir Philip Chetwode referred to to-day's debate and said that there never was any idea of absolute equality of status for the British and Indian Commissioned Officers. Government could not possibly agree to complete equality at this moment. It was impossible to override the Royal Prerogative and give powers to Indian Commissions over full King's Commission held by British Officers. But they were agreeable to full reciprocity in various Commissions in the Indian Army. That itself was a very big concession, undreamt of a few years ago. The War Office did not dictate to him or the Government of India. But the War Office naturally did not want their own Officers to be subjected to a command which was originally never intended. Now in the Indian Army, it was proposed by means of King's Regulation that the Commander-in-Chief would be empowered to issue detailed instructions defining the different occasions on which it would be necessary to confer such powers on Indian Commissions.

ABOLITION OF INDIAN SANDHURST.

As regards the suggestion to abolish the Indian Sandhurst, he was surprised to hear it now. He denied the suggestion of racial segregation or discrimination. As for pay, Indian Commissioned Officers would get the same pay, as the British Officers got in Britain. The present Army Bill did not do anything more than that what the Air Force Bill did, and the latter was passed with acclamation. Why should there be objection to the Army Bill. In the interests of an efficient army in India, he appealed for the passage of the Bill.

The motion for consideration was passed

Regarding clause five, Mr. Sapru wished to move his amendment and explained that the bill created a new class of officers, not contemplated by the Army Act, and hence the amendment which defined the status of Indian officers would not affect the Army Act of 1879.

Sir Philip Chetwode repeated the statement made by Sir Joseph Bhore in the Assembly that there would be complete reciprocity between British and Indian officers in the Indian Army.

PRESIDENT GIVES RULING.

The President gave his ruling.

Mr. Sapru and Mr. Mehrotra desired to move an amendment exactly similar to the one moved in the Assembly by Sir Abdur Rahim, objected to by the Government but held in order by the President, and finally rejected there by a majority of three votes. To-day, in the Upper House the President Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy gave a ruling on the amendment which ran counter to Sir K. S. Chetty's and finally disallowed the amendment.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy said:

"Whether any objection is taken or not in this house by Government or any other Honourable Member to the proposed amendment it is my duty to ascertain if the amendment is within the competence of the Government of India Act. The question of the admissibility or otherwise of this amendment has received my anxious consideration in the course of which I have naturally accorded to the ruling from the Chair in another place the respectful attention which it deserves. Where a point of order arising in this Chamber has already been decided in the other Chamber, I should always prefer, if possible, to associate myself with the decision reached in the other Chamber, but on this occasion my consideration of the question at issue has led me to so define a conclusion that the amendment is one which I ought not to permit to be moved that I should be failing in my duty if I allowed my sense of the desirability of uniformity of ruling between the two Chambers or my high sense of the respect due to any decision of the President of the other Chamber to deter me from ruling in accordance with my own conviction that the amendment is out of order.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

It must be borne in mind that the Government of India Act is an act of British Parliament and emanates from the supreme authority of the British Parliament. Section 65 (1) (d) of the Government of India Act provides the Indian Legislature with powers to make laws for the government of officers, soldiers and followers in His Majesty's Indian Forces wherever they are serving in so far as they are not subject to the Army Act or the Air Force Act. The reference therein is to Officers, soldiers and followers in the Indian forces. The ruling in the Legislative Assembly was to the effect that the connotation of the expression "His Majesty's Indian Forces" is territorial and not racial and that the expression includes both Indian and British officers serving in the Army in India.

In any event British Officers of the Indian Army and the British Officers of the British Service who would be with them in the mixed formations which the proposed amendment refers to are in all respects subject to the English Army Act. This follows clearly from Section 180 of the English Army Act. In enacting a law which proposes to provide that the status and opportunities of Indian Commissioned Officers shall be identical with those of British Officers in the Indian Army, we are legislating for the British Officers no less than the Indian Commissioned officers.

"ULTRA VIRES."

The conferment of equal status and powers of command, rank and precedence on the Indian Commissioned Officers will enable him to exercise such powers over a British Officer of the Indian Army who is his junior in standing and rank, though the latter may be subject to the English Army Act. The English Army Act does not contemplate or recognise the exercise of rank, command, etc., over him by such an officer. By virtue of the proposed provision, a new class of officers is created to whom a British Officer governed by the Army Act may in certain cases be subordinated while such subordination did not exist under the English Army Act.

It will be seen therefore that the amendment undoubtedly relates to the status and opportunities and precedence, etc., of the British Officers in the Indian Army,—they are provided for in the amendment—and therefore, as the amendment relates to British Officers who are subject to the jurisdiction of the Army Act, it is 'ultra vires' under section 65 (1) (d) of the Government of India Act.

I will now deal in some detail with section 71 of the Army Act to which my brother president in the other House has made reference.

SECTION 71

The purport of section 71 is to vest in His Majesty the King the power and prerogative of making regulations to regulate command over offices. The learned President of the Assembly was of opinion that "unless there was no provision to the contrary in a Local Act His Majesty the King may frame regulations to provide for the command of officers or, even though there may be positive provisions in a local Act, the regulations of His Majesty the King may override those regulations and make fresh regulations." That is not a correct interpretation, to my mind, of section 71 of the Army Act. The power of the Crown to disallow any Act passed by the Indian Legislature has been specifically

(Continued in col. 3).

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD NO B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1934

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Calcutta Celebrates 12th Anniversary Of M. Ghosh

Albert Hall Meeting Pays Glowing Tributes To Memory Of Fearless Journalist

CALCUTTA Sept 6.

The great services of late Mr. Motilal Ghose one of the illustrious founders of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" in the field of journalism as also in the cause of nationalism were recalled at a largely attended public meeting held last evening at Albert Hall in connection with the observance of 12th anniversary of his death. Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor of "The Modern Review" presided and a large number of distinguished men including many journalists attended the meeting.

Outstanding Traits

Referring to the outstanding trait in late Mr Motilal's character—his fearlessness in speaking what he felt true Sir Hassan Suhrawardy Ex-Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University said by his fearless and honest criticism which was of constructive nature Mr. Motilal Ghose not only won respect and admiration of his countrymen but also commanded respect from Government of the day.

Mr. Justice Manmatha Mukherjee said late Mr. Motilal was a man in the highest sense of the term in whom was that wonderful harmonious blending of amiableness and severity that hardly be found in most people.

Plain Living

"He was embodiment of plain living and high thinking" thus said Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarkar of Calcutta Mayor in paying tribute to Mr. Motilal. The speaker also added that Mr Motilal was one of the pioneers who inaugurated direct action in politics and first conceived the idea of passive resistance so much talked at present.

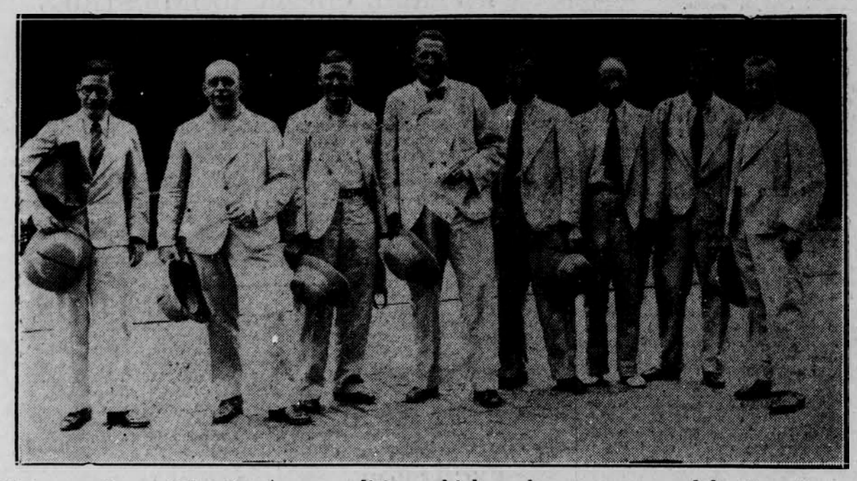
Mr J N Basu M. L. C., prominent Liberal Leader said late Mr. Motilal began his work in direction of rousing political consciousness of people at the time when public opinion was a tiny rivulet slowly meandering its course and when both masses and classes were practically grovelling in dust so far as political status of the country was concerned.

Mr. Hirendra Dutt, a prominent leader of old Congress School said late Mr. Motilal shone alike in field of politics journalism and social activities But it was in religion that he found solace of his soul.

Great Journalist

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, the president in the course of his speech said he looked upon late Mr. Motilal as a great journalist who held a unique position in the country and who rendered the amount of service to country which might aptly be described as an accomplishment of something well-nigh impossible in this hapless land. Several other speakers also spoke, paying tributes to the memory of late Mr. Motilal.

Messages have been received by Editor of the Amritbazar Patrika" from Pandit Malaviya Babu Rajendra Prasad the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Sir P. C. Roy, Sir J. C. Bose and others in connection with Mr. Motilal's death anniversary.—United Press.



Eight members of the German expedition, which made an unsuccessful attempt to climb the Nanga Parbat, left Bombay on Thursday morning and sailed back to their country.

India Out Of Epic Air Race

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY AUTHORITIES IN LONDON SAY "NO" TO AIRMAN MORAD

(From A Special Correspondent.)

In a small town, Khurda Road, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is living a disappointed young man —A. M. Morad the only Indian, in fact the only Asiatic, pilot who had entered for the London-Melbourne epic air race to be flown next month. Any one would be disappointed if he had entered for this great contest after facing every possible difficulty, made all arrangements and then found that he could not participate in the race. In another country the sole entrant for such an international contest would have been helped by the Government in every possible way. But Airman Morad cannot compete in the race as the only Asiatic aviator because at present he happens to be a Railway A. T. S. and cannot afford to chuck his job. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Board of Directors in London have refused to grant him leave to fly in this marathon of the air. Next month when people of every country will be eagerly watching the progress of their star aviators in this historic race Indians may content themselves by taking interest in some English or American or Australian pilot. For they will have no Indian flying in the London-Melbourne Air Race.

MORAD'S CAREER.

It may be now futile but still there is nothing wrong in hoping. And if the B. N. R. authorities could be persuaded to grant leave to Morad within the next week it might still be possible for him to compete. Meanwhile it is worth while noting the chances he woud have if he were somehow able to compete in the race. The experts are agreed that the result of the flight will be mainly decided by the success or failure of the competitors in the second lap, particularly between Baghdad and Allahabad. This distance is supposed to offer the greatest difficulties to the pilots and the winds and sand storms in this area are so tricky that competitors who have no experience of the route will find themselves considerably handicapped. Now in Morad's case we have to recall that in 1931 he made an attempt to make a solo flight to London and it was while encountering these dangerous sand storms that his 'plane crashed in the desert near Basrah. Thus he should know the weather conditions in this area and his experience gained then would have proved very useful if he could have flown in this race. Since 1931 he has had further training at Brooklands where he had a successful record. He is also one of the few Indian pilots who have done more than 500 hours flying. A real dare-devil where pluck and grit is wanted this intrepid Indian airman would certainly not have let down his country in this great international contest, if only the B. N. R. authorities had been a little more considerate. But then they live in London and their loyalty is to their own country England, not India!

India is, therefore (unless something is done, and that too at once, about it) out of the England-Australia Air Race.

LONDON-MELBOURNE AIR RACE

India Out Of Picture

CALCUTTA, September 6.

The "United Press" definitely understand that India will not be represented in the London-Melbourne Air Race as Mr. Murad the only Indian entrant who was to fly for Mr. Chandni (Sindhee merchant of Calcutta) is unable to get leave.

Mr. Murad, it may be recalled, joined Bengal-Nagpur Railway as an apprentice official a few weeks ago.—United Press.

EUROPEANS AND REFORMS

Bombay Branch Favours Law And Order Safeguards

Speaking at an extraordinary general meeting of the European Association, held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Tuesday night, Mr. J. R. Abercomble, the Branch Chairman, reminded those present that the meeting had been called to clear up certain misunderstandings that had arisen on the occasion of the last meeting which had been addressed by Mr. W. W. K. Page, the President of the Association.

Some members had gained the impression that the Bombay Branch were withholding their support to the just and reasonable demands of Branches in north-east India in regard to the reservation of the Special Branches of the Police.

So far as this reservation was concerned, he assured them that the Bombay Branch, in common with all others, had advocated this, and that they were in fullest accord with the evidence on the subject placed before the Joint Parliamentary Committee by the Association's delegates in London.

As the result of the misunderstanding a letter had been addressed to Mr. Page setting out the views of the Bombay Branch, and the reply which had been received by air mail revealed that all this demands had been adequately covered by the support given to the Association's memorandum as amplified in August 1933. This letter was read to the meeting. Mr. F. E. James, M.L.A., who was to speak next had led the Association's evidence given in London, and he (Mr. Abercombie) would therefore leave him to explain more fully the Association's attitude in this regard.

Mr James in a very able speech, detailed the Association's recommendations concerning the transfer of he portfolio of Law and Order, pointing out that their acceptance of it was qualified by certain safeguards being fulfilled. One of these safeguards was the reservation of those Branches of the Police which dealt with subversive crime, and this was considered essential by all Branches in India.

A number of members then addressed the meeting: among them was Sir Leslie Hudson who gave an interesting account of the last sessions of the Legislative Assembly in Simla.—"Times of India."

A special general meeting of Arya Samaj, Delhi, has protested against the "galling restrictions on Arya Samaj work in Hyderabad State and has associated itself with the demands enumerated in the memorial submitted to His Exalted Highness the Nizam, and begging their withdrawal.

PROHIBITARY ORDER IN AGRA WITHDRAWN

Compromise Arrived At Between Hindus And Muslims

AGRA, September 5.

As a result of a compromise arrived at between the Hindu and Muslim Representatives on September, 1, the Prohibitory Order under Section 144, was withdrawn from against L. Kokamals on September, 2.

On the night of compromise, a Hindu was stabbed by some Muslim, who died the same night. Some Muslims are reported to have thrown brickbats on his funeral procession and this has created great excitement among the Hindus. A procession of Jatavs with their Thakurji passed through the city. But at Shafakhana Road, it is said that some brickbats were thrown by the Muslims on it. At once panic spread in the city and there were stray assaults. On the same noon a Muslim is said to have been found in a semi-conscious state near Jumma Bank by some responsible Hindus who are said to have sent him to the hospital, where he died, the same night.

EXCITED MUSLIMS

His death excited the Muslims and there was free fight at several places in the night on September, 3. Some Hindu shops were open here and there. But for a few hours in the night, there was hue and cry in many quarters and disturbances of the worst type took place. Fire was set to a Tal and a Temple but was extinguished before any serious damage was done. On the morning of September, 4 the authorities who have all along been very alert and have saved the situation took stronger precautions and with the help of the representatives of Hndus and Muslims deputed police guards in areas which were the scenes of disturbances in the night. Consequently there were no disturbances in the night and the whole of today passed peaceful. The situation is now much improved. Five deaths have yet taken place.—United Press.

BARODA SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

BARODA, September 4.

Under the auspices of the newly formed body, Baroda School of Economics Prof. K T Shah will deliver an address on one of India's prominent economic problems on September 29.

It is learnt that the local Sahitya Sabha will take the advantage of his presence for inviting him to deliver a lecture. The School of Economics has got good support from officials as well as non-officials.—United Press.

AIR DISPLAY IN S. INDIA

Sir Alan Cobham Will Bring His Squadron In Cold Weather

MADRAS, September 6.

Sir Alan Cobham is bringing his Air Display to Southern India during the forthcoming cold weather.

The squadron will be arriving in Madras from Northern India at about the end of January or the beginning of February. About thirty towns in Southern India will be visited.

OFFICIAL SUPPORT

The display has received the fullest official support everywhere and the whole organisation is conducted in a most orderly and efficient manner.

It is precisely the same display which has toured Great Britain, South Africa and other countries.—United Press.

DR. KHAN SAHIB FOR ASSEMBLY?

BANNU, September 6.

It is understood that a telegram has been sent by S. Ram Singh to Dr. Khan Sahib to his Wardha address requesting him to wire his consent to stand as a candidate for the Assembly election on the Congress Parliamentary Board ticket.

It may be recalled that Sardar Ram Singh had sent him a letter on behalf of the provincial election committee to Hazaribaug while in jail to the same effect which Dr. Khan Sahib had expressed his inability owing to the unlimited nature of his detention. Now that he is out of jail, it is confidently believed he will agree to represent the province in the central Legislative.—United Press.

Further evidence of continued improvement in trade is shown in traffic returns of four principal railway systems. Total receipts for past week amounted £3,261,000 which represents increase of £129,000 on those of corresponding week last year.

MADRAS CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY

Rivals To Address Public Meeting On Sept. 19

MADRAS, September 6.

Arrangements are being made for a public meeting of the Anglo-Indian Assembly voters in the city on September 19, which will be addressed by Mr. S. Satyamurthi and Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, the two rival candidates to the Assembly from the city constituency.—United Press.

CHARGE OF SEDITION

Calcutta Labour Leader On Trial

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Charges of preaching sedition and promoting class hatred were framed against Abdul Hamid, Labour Leader to-day, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in connection with a speech delivered under the auspices of the League against Gandhism on July 16 last.—United Press.

(Through the Publicity Bureau Of Reception Committee.)

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY REMEMBER ON SEPTEMBER 15th

Enrolment to Reception Committee closes

SO JOIN UP NOW

And dont miss this Unique Opportunity

Of being the Host of the Congress. It comes only

ONCE IN MANY YEARS

IS THIS FREEDOM OF VOTE

Ban On Red Shirt Organisation Criticised

BANNU, September 6.

Sardar Ram Singh has issued the following statement:—

The policy of the Frontier Government is not understandable. On the one side, preliminary arrangements for the coming Assembly Elections are being made and on the other not only the unjustifiable ban is being retained on the Congress Red-Shirts Organisation—which is the only living political body in the province—but the various sections of the public Tranquility (Additional Powers) Act have also been extended for six months with effect from August 9, 1934, to Hazara, Kohat, D. I. Khan and Bannu.

TO MINIMISE CHANCES.

Evidently this can have only one meaning, that is, that the chances of a true nationalist may be minimised in the forthcoming election campaign. Again, the Frontier Gandhi and Dr. Khan Sahib who though released by the Government of India, are debarred from entering the province and lead the election campaign.

Under the circumstances it can hardly be said that full and equal facilities are being given to one and all on the electoral platform.—United Press.

HARIJAN CONFERENCE AT KARTARPUR

JULLUNDUR, September 6.

With a view to ameliorate the condition of the Harijans and encourage the spread of education among them, a Harijan Conference will be held at Kartarpur on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Arya Samaj to be celebrated there, from September 21 to September 23.—United Press.

KELKAR'S FLING AT CONGRESSMEN

Nasik Public Express Resentment

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, September 5.

Great sensation prevails in the Congress circles, here, over the presidential speech delivered by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in the meeting held on the 31st August in the Tilak Memorial Hall, (Poona) to congratulate Messrs Soman and Daware, in which he is reported to have called all Congressmen stones.

Mr Kelkar's signed article in the "Kesari", and his remarks in the presidential speech which are published even in the last issue of the "Kesari", are considered by local Congressmen as the distinct beginning of breaking the Congress Democrats Pact on the part of Mr. Kelkar.

But they earnestly desire that the pact should not be broken by Congressmen, and they wholeheartedly support Mr. Deo's action which has given rise to a great controversy in Maharashtra. They do not think that there is anything unconstitutional or objectionable in it.

Several leading Congressmen, including Messrs G. H Deshpande, R. H. Gadre, D V. Pingle and M. V. Janorker are going to attend the meeting of the M.P.C.C. which is to be held at Nagar on the 9th of September.

CONGRESS WORKERS RELEASED

MULTAN, Sept. 6.

Comrades Balwant Singh Dukhia, Arjun Singh, Mehar Singh and Mula Singh, prominent Congress workers of Doaba, who were convicted under Section 108 Cr. P. C. at Hosiarpur last year and awarded one year's imprisonment for making alleged seditious speeches are reported to have been released from the Multan Central Jail on expiry of their terms.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU LOSES ANOTHER RELATIVE

Late Brother's Only Grand Son Passes Away

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Sept. 6.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has suffered another bereavement in the death last night, of the grandson of his late lamented elder brother whose death recently was such a heavy blow to Rajen Babu.

The child was the only male child of his generation in the family and was the general favourite. Best possible medical attendance proved unavailing and the child passed away last evening.

Babu Rajendra Prasad literally prostrated with grief when the boy passed off.

M.L.A. WANTS CRAIK TO BE GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

That Sir Henry Craik would be the Governor of the Punjab after the completion of his term of office here, was the wish expressed by Sardar Harbans Singh Brar, M.L.A., in a luncheon party given in honour of the Home Member.

Sir Henry was, the Sardar said, a Punjabi by adoption and his accession to the Governorship of the Punjab would be a fitting culmination of his life-long service given to that Province.—

Sir Henry Craik referring to his old age said, he would be moving about with the help of crutches in England before such a possibility could even be thought of.—United Press.

BAN ON SALE OF SWADESHI MATCHES

MADRAS, September 6.

A message from the Nidubrolu village near Guntur says that the Village Munsiff has banned the sale of Swadeshi Matches till the end of November.—United Press.

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